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**ANNUAL  
PLANNING  
INFORMATION  
REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 1980  
FALL RIVER LMA**



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LABOR AREA RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1980

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS - RHODE ISLAND

LABOR MARKET AREA

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## P R E F A C E

The Annual Planning Information Report is intended to be a comprehensive analytical and statistical report of recent and anticipated employment and unemployment developments by industry and occupation, labor demand and supply relationships, characteristics of the insured unemployed as well as unfilled job openings and applicant data, all for a specific labor area. This report concentrates on projections for Fiscal Year 1980.

The Annual Planning Information Report is intended for public distribution to manpower and community planners, educators, local and state officials, business, labor and community leaders who need accurate and timely labor market information for planning purposes. Data and analysis contained in the APIR aid in carrying out local, state, regional and national office responsibilities as well as manpower utilization programs and Federal and State efforts to alleviate local unemployment.

#### ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR MASSACHUSETTS

1. Inflation will gain momentum and will remain at the high digit level.
2. Employment levels will stabilize, with emphasis on replacement hiring.
3. The unemployment level will rise as entrants and re-entrants experience difficulty in being absorbed into the civilian work force.
4. The insured unemployment rate will rise moderately as the consumer spending level declines.
5. The increased costs of production due to the high price of energy will be passed onto the final consumer.
6. Consumer purchasing power will decline effecting nondurable goods employment levels and service employment levels.
7. The energy crisis (OPEC hike, the Iranian oil cutoff, and Saudia Arabia's de-emphasis of the lighter crudes) will increase the costs of home heating fuel, diesel fuel, and the costs of producing finished petrochemical products.
8. The institutional framework of the United States economy will not change radically.
9. Current social, technological, and scientific trends will continue including values placed on work, education, income, and leisure.
10. The Massachusetts share of United States business will remain constant.
11. Worldwide political disruptions pose greater concern than inflation, price increases, and wage increases.
12. Wage increases for hourly employees and salary increases in small businesses and medium sized businesses will hover around 8.0% rather than 7.0%



### CRITICAL ECONOMIC VARIABLES

1. The OPEC hike, the Iranian oil cutoff, and Saudia-Arabia's de-emphasis of the lighter crudes combined with oil price deregulation causing rampant price increases would effect the levels of employment in the following industries :

(SIC 15)	General Building Contractors
(SIC 16)	Heavy Construction Contractors
(SIC 17)	Special Trade Contractors
(SIC 24)	Lumber and Wood Products
(SIC 3079)	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
(SIC 371)	Motor Vehicles and Equipment
(SIC 3861)	Photographic Supplies
(SIC 45)	Air Transportation
(SIC 554)	Gasoline Service Stations
2. Political unrest and economic instability in Zaire, may increase the cost of copper, cobalt, and industrial diamonds, raw materials essential to (SIC 34), Fabricated Metals Products except Machinery and Transportation Equipment.
3. Barring worldwide political disruptions, employment will continue to increase in (SIC 34) Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery and Transportation Equipment and (SIC 38) Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments.
4. Department of Defense and Department of Energy prime contract spending will remain at the same level or increase slightly thus maintaining employment levels in the electron tube industry (SIC 367), the communications industry (SIC 3662), engineering services industry (SIC 8911), and aircraft engines industry (SIC 3724).
5. Spending by state and local governments will gradually level.

## I. Highlights and Conclusions

Population in the Fall River Labor Market Area is projected to increase by 18,328 (+11.7 percent) from the 1970 Census level of 156,757 to 175,085 in Fiscal Year 1980.

Projected labor force data reveals that the Fiscal Year 1980 labor force will be some 24.8 percent higher than the 1970 Census level of 69,199. This increase is primarily the result of increased labor force participation rates among women.

The industry outlook for the area shows a 4.7 percent increase in employment by 1985, substantially less than the 7.9 percent projected for the state.

The Fall River LMA 1978 annual average unemployment rate was 6.9 percent, the second highest among the eight major Labor Market Areas. The Area's 1977 annual average unemployment rate was 9.1 percent, tied for third highest position.

It is projected that in Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 6,044 persons will be unemployed in the Labor Market Area. This translates into a 7.0 percent annual average unemployment rate.

## II. Description of Area

### A. Definition of Area

The Fall River Labor Market Area is located in Southeastern, Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 50 miles south of Boston and about 15 miles east of Providence. The two principal highways serving the LMA are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston area, and Route 195 from Providence, Rhode Island. Public transportation is provided by the Southeast Regional Transit Authority.

The Fall River LMA is composed of the City of Fall River, the towns of Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Westport, (all in Bristol County, Massachusetts) and Tiverton and Little Compton in Newport County, Rhode Island. The City of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

The Fall River CETA Consortium is composed of the City of Fall River, and the towns of Somerset, Swansea, Westport, and Freetown.

### B. Population Characteristics and Trends

The projected Fiscal Year 1980 population of 175,085 represents an 11.7 percent increase over the 1970 Census level of 156,757. (see Table 1).

The Fiscal Year 1980 projections, based on United States Department of Labor guidelines, show small measurable changes in the sex composition of the population. In 1970, males accounted for 47.3 percent of the total population with a slight projected 1980 decline to 47.0 percent. (See Table 2.)

In terms of white versus nonwhite, the projected population for Fiscal Year 1980 shows a slight change with nonwhites increasing from 0.6 percent of the population in 1970 to a projected 0.7 percent in 1980. This increase is too small to be considered of any real significance. (See Table 2.)

Both the number of individuals and the percentage of the population between the ages of 15-24 in Fiscal Year 1980 will be greater than in 1970.

### C. Population and Labor Force Composition Projections

The Fiscal Year 1980 projected Civilian labor force of 86,333 (see Tables 3 and 4) represents an increase of 17,134 or 24.8 percent over the 1970 census level of 69,199. In 1979, the projected increase over 1970 was 23.3 percent. While both males and females show increases, females account for approximately 62 percent of the projected 1980 increase over 1970 which compares with a 58 percent projected female 1979 increase over 1970. The increase in the female participation rate is largely due to the necessity of families to keep up with the rapidly increasing cost of living and is consistent with both national and statewide patterns.

The projected Fiscal Year 1980 participation rate of 65.9 percent (see Table 4) compares with the projected Fiscal Year 1979 participation rate of 65.5 percent and 62.1 percent for Fiscal Year 1978. The continued increase in this area's participation rate is accounted for by an expanding economy as the Fall River LMA continues to show sustained improvement along with the rest of the state and the nation in coming out of the most severe recession the United States has experienced since the Great Depression.

Table 3 is a detailed breakout, by race, sex and age, of projected Fiscal Year 1980 population and labor force composition as well as projected employment, unemployment and unemployment rate levels. It is interesting to note that while the total projected unemployment rate is 7.0 percent, the projected rate for white males is substantially higher at 8.4 percent than that for white females at 5.3 percent. Despite the problems the apparel industry faces in this Labor Market Area, the demand for skilled sewers, stitchers and craftspeople (mostly women) in this industry remains temporarily strong.



Table 1

Fall River Labor Market Area  
Population - Age Composition  
1970 - Census Versus 1980 Projections

<u>Age</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Totals	156,757	100.0	175,035	100.0
0-4	13,181	8.4	12,884	7.4
5-9	13,814	8.8	12,348	7.1
10-14	14,938	9.5	15,629	8.9
15-19	12,924	8.2	16,118	9.2
20-24	10,793	6.9	14,412	8.2
25-29	9,290	5.9	10,191	5.8
30-34	7,688	4.9	10,268	5.9
35-39	7,718	4.9	10,685	6.1
40-44	9,735	6.2	8,684	5.0
45-49	10,740	6.9	8,695	5.0
50-54	10,524	6.7	10,597	6.1
55-59	9,273	5.9	11,181	6.4
60-64	7,465	4.8	10,358	5.9
65 +	18,674	11.9	23,035	13.2

NOTE: 1970 Distribution based on 4th count Census Tapes -  
1980 Distribution based on Projected Fiscal Year 1980 Popu-  
lation by the Lawrence-Berkely Laboratory of the University  
of California —

Table 2  
Projected Population Change in the Fall River  
LMA - 1970 - 1980 by Sex and Race

Sex and Race	1970	Fiscal Year 1980	1970 - 1980 (Change)	
			Number	Percent
Total	156,757	175,085	+18,328	+11.7
Male	74,087	82,365	+ 8,278	+11.2
Female	82,670	92,720	+10,050	+12.2
White	155,748	173,807	+18,059	+11.6
Male	73,521	81,676	+ 8,155	+11.1
Female	82,227	92,131	+ 9,904	+12.0
Nonwhite	1,009	1,278	+ 269	+26.7
Male	566	689	+ 123	+21.7
Female	443	589	+ 146	+33.0

NOTE: 1970 Population based on 4th Count Census Tapes -  
1980 Population projections based on Projected Fiscal Year  
1980 Population by the Lawrence - Berkeley Laboratory of the  
University of California —

Table 3

## POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1980

FALL RIVER IMA

	Population	Labor Force	Employ	Unemploy	Unemploy Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
TOTAL	175,085	86,333	80,289	6,044	7.0	65.9
White Male	81,676	46,744	42,824	3,920	8.4	78.7
0-15	22,289	-	-	-	-	-
16-17)	3,135	2,235	-	-	-	71.3
18-19)	3,135	2,766	-	-	-	88.2
20-24	6,744	6,314	-	-	-	93.6
25-34	9,411	9,071	-	-	-	96.4
35-44	9,294	8,855	-	-	-	95.3
45-64	18,871	15,872	-	-	-	84.1
65 +	8,797	1,631	-	-	-	18.5
White Female	92,131	39,059	36,987	2,072	5.3	55.2
0-15	21,391	-	-	-	-	-
16-17)	3,264	2,405	-	-	-	73.7
18-19)	3,264	2,667	-	-	-	81.7
20-24	7,531	5,797	-	-	-	77.0
25-34	10,938	7,450	-	-	-	68.1
35-44	9,834	6,970	-	-	-	70.9
45-64	21,766	12,818	-	-	-	58.9
65 +	14,143	952	-	-	-	6.7



POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS  
FISCAL YEAR 1980  
FALL RIVER IMA

	Population	Labor Force	Employ	Unemploy	Unemploy Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
Nonwhite Male	689	333	296	37	11.1	71.8
0-15	225	-	-	-	-	-
16-17)	21	4	-	-	-	19.0
18-19)	21	0	-	-	-	0.0
20-24	76	52	-	-	-	68.4
25-34	40	37	-	-	-	92.5
35-44	122	116	-	-	-	95.1
45-64	136	113	-	-	-	83.1
65 +	48	11	-	-	-	22.9
Nonwhite Female	589	197	182	15	7.6	48.4
0-15	182	-	-	-	-	-
16-17)	26	9	-	-	-	34.6
18-19)	26	0	-	-	-	0.0
20-24	61	31	-	-	-	50.8
25-34	70	51	-	-	-	72.9
35-44	119	89	-	-	-	74.8
45-64	58	17	-	-	-	29.3
65 +	47	0	-	-	-	0.0

NOTE: 1970 Distribution based on 4th Count Census Tapes -  
1980 Distribution based on Projected Fiscal Year 1980 Population  
by the Lawrence-Berkely Laboratory of the University of California

Table 4  
Fall River Labor Market Area  
Civilian Labor Force Composition Projections  
1970 - 1980

	Participation		Participation		Change	
	1970	Rate	1980	Rate	Number	Percent
Total	69,199	61.8	86,333	65.9	+17,134	+ 24.8
White Male	40,229	78.8	46,744	78.7	+ 6,515	+ 16.2
White Female	28,575	47.4	39,059	55.2	+10,484	+ 36.7
Nonwhite Males	260	71.0	333	71.8	+ 73	+ 28.1
Nonwhite Females	135	48.4	197	48.4	+ 62	+ 45.9

NOTE: 1970 Distribution based on 4th Count Census Tapes -  
1980 Distribution based on Projected Fiscal Year 1980 Population  
by the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California —

### III. Recent Trends in Unemployment

Total unemployment in the Fall River Labor Market Area reached a yearly high of 6,900 in January 1978 for an unemployment rate of 8.3 percent of the labor force of 78,900 and the 1978 yearly low was reached in October 1978 with 3,900 people unemployed for an unemployment rate of 5.0 percent. The 1978 annual average unemployment rate was 6.9 percent (see Table 5).

This 1978 annual average unemployment rate compares with the 1974 annual average of 7.8 percent, 1975 annual average of 11.5 percent, 1976 annual average of 9.3 percent and 1977 annual average of 9.1 percent.

The 1978 annual average unemployment rate of 6.9 percent continues the post-recession downward trend that began in 1976. However, the first quarter 1979 average unemployment rate was 8.7 percent and this could well be signalling the return of high monthly unemployment rates for this Labor Market Area. By comparison however, the first quarter 1978 average unemployment rate was 8.1 percent and yet the average for the year (1978) ended up at 6.9 percent. In fact, two of the three highest monthly unemployment rates in 1978 occurred during the first quarter of 1978. Consequently, if the 1978 monthly trend were to repeat itself in 1979, the average unemployment rate for 1979 could still stabilize around the 7 percent level.

Table 6 compares selected unemployment insurance activities for the monthly survey weeks of the first quarter of 1978 with the monthly survey weeks of the first quarter of 1979. A comparison of the first quarterly averages for both initial claims and continued claims activities between 1978 and 1979 shows no appreciable differences, and this is consistent with unemployment rates for first quarter 1978 compared to first quarter 1979.

Table 7 ranks labor market areas by unemployment rates and shows that even though the Fall River Labor Market Area 1978 average unemployment rate (at 6.9 percent) decreased substantially from the 1977 average unemployment rate (at 9.1 percent), in fact, the Labor Market Area rose from being tied for third highest position in 1977, to second highest ranked in 1978. This indicates that, on a relative basis, the Fall River Labor Market Area unemployment situation has not improved quite as fast as other labor market areas over the indicated time frame. However, a closer scrutiny of the figures shows that the average unemployment rate for this area in 1978 is not very much out of line with other labor market areas, with two notable exceptions: New Bedford which still clearly leads the State in high unemployment and Worcester which leads the State in low unemployment.

Table 5  
Fall River IMA

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total  
Unemployment and Unemployment Rates for 1978

1978	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment/Percent of Labor Force
January	78,900	72,000	6,900	8.8
February	78,700	71,800	6,900	8.7
March	78,200	72,900	5,300	6.8
April	77,500	72,200	5,400	6.9
May	76,900	72,600	4,300	5.6
June	81,200	75,700	5,500	6.8
July	82,000	76,400	5,600	6.9
August	82,800	77,500	5,300	6.4
September	79,800	75,000	4,800	6.0
October	78,300	74,400	3,900	5.0
November	80,800	74,700	6,100	7.6
December	79,800	74,000	5,800	7.3
Annual Average	79,600	74,100	5,500	6.9

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security Research Department

Table 6  
Fall River, Massachusetts IMA  
Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities  
(By Place of Residence)

1978 - First Quarter Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs	Initial Claims			Continued Claims		
	Weeks Ending			Weeks Ending		
	Jan. 21	Feb. 25	Mar. 25	Jan. 21	Feb. 25	Mar. 25
All Programs	503	1,274	439	3,846	3,835	2,862
Regular UI Benefits	460	1,183	439	3,397	3,637	2,791
Extended UI Benefits (TIREX)	38	0	0	271	0	0
Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB)	4	90	0	22	129	0
Special Unemployment Assistance (SUAP)	1	1	0	156	69	71

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1979 - First Quarter Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs	Initial Claims			Continued Claims		
	Weeks Ending			Weeks Ending		
	Jan. 20	Feb. 24	Mar. 24	Jan. 20	Feb. 24	Mar. 24
All Programs	674	888	644	3,303	3,352	2,979
Regular UI Benefits	672	884	640	3,273	3,331	2,957
Extended UI Benefits (TREX)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newly Covered Workers (NCW)	2	4	4	30	21	22

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security Research Department



Table 7

Unemployment Rates for Major Labor Market Areas -  
Comparison and Ranking for 1977 and 1978 (Annual Averages)

Labor Market Area - SMSA	<u>1977 - Annual Average</u>		<u>1978 - Annual Average</u>	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
New Bedford	11.0	1	8.4	1
Fall River	9.1	(tied for 3rd)	6.9	2
Lawrence-Haverhill	9.3	2	6.7	3
Lowell	8.3	5	6.5	4
Brockton	9.1	(tied for 3rd)	6.4	5
Boston	7.8	6	5.9	6
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	7.2	7	5.3	7
Worcester	6.7	8	4.9	8

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Research Dept.

Table 8

1977 and 1978 (Annual Averages) Comparison  
of Unemployment for the State and  
Major Labor Market Areas (in 000's)

Labor Market Area - MSA	Unemployment 1977 - Annual Average	Unemployment 1978 - Annual Average	Amount Change	Percent Change	Ranked by LMA by Percent Change
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>					
(ranked alphabetically)	225.0	173.0	-52.0	-23.1	
Boston	104.2	80.0	-24.2	-23.2	Brockton (1)
Brockton	7.2	5.2	- 2.0	-27.7	Lawrence-Haverhill (2)
Fall River	6.4	5.1	- 1.3	-20.3	Worcester (3)
Lawrence-Haverhill	11.3	8.2	- 3.1	-27.4	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke (4)
Lowell	9.2	7.3	- 1.9	-20.7	New Bedford (5)
New Bedford	9.0	6.9	- 2.1	-23.3	Boston (6)
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	19.3	14.6	- 4.7	-24.4	Lowell (7)
Worcester	12.9	9.7	- 3.2	-24.8	Fall River (8)

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security Research Department



Table 9

Unemployment by Major Labor Market Areas  
as a Percent of State Unemployment

1977 - Annual Average and 1978 - Annual Average (in 000's)

AREA	1977 - Annual Average		1978 - Annual Average	
	Unemployment	Percent of Total	Unemployment	Percent of Total
MASSACHUSETTS	225.0	100.0	173.0	100.0
Boston SMSA	104.2	46.3	80.0	46.2
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS	32.2	14.3	24.3	14.0
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	19.3	8.6	14.6	8.4
Worcester	12.9	5.7	9.7	5.6
NORTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS	20.5	9.1	15.5	8.9
Lawrence-Haverhill	11.3	5.0	8.2	4.7
Lowell	9.2	4.1	7.3	4.2
SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS	22.6	10.0	17.2	9.9
Brockton	7.2	3.2	5.2	3.0
Fall River	6.4	2.8	5.1	2.9
New Bedford	9.0	4.0	6.9	4.0

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Research Department

Table 8 compares the average unemployment rates for the State as well as the major labor market areas from 1977 to 1978. This table also shows the percent of changes in unemployment levels over this time frame. As can be readily noted, the Fall River Labor Market Area had the lowest percentage drop in unemployment from 1977 to 1978 at minus 20.3 percent. Once again, however, a closer scrutiny of the figures in this table reveals that all major labor market areas as well as the State itself, had drops of the same magnitude in the low to mid twenty percent areas. It is not consoling, however, to observe that the Fall River Labor Market Area holds this unfortunate distinction, shared closely with the New Bedford Area, at minus 20.7 percent.

Another way of analyzing the situation is to determine the proportion of Fall River Labor Market Area residents who are unemployed in relation to total State unemployment.

Table 9 shows that 2.9 percent of the State's 1978 annual average unemployed persons were residents of the Fall River Labor Market Area in comparison to 2.8 percent of the State's 1977 annual average unemployed, an annual average increase of 0.1 percent. Table 9 substantiates that the unemployed population in this Labor Market Area is increasing in relation to other particular labor market areas.

#### IV. Employment Developments by Industry - 1978

Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates (1977 Benchmark) show that employment in the Fall River Labor Market Area averaged 56,700 in 1978. In comparison with the 1977 annual average of 53,500, this represents an increase of 3,200 jobs or +6 percent over the year (see Table 10). Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors contributed to the yearly increase as they posted gains of 900 jobs (+4.5 percent) and 2,300 jobs (+6.9 percent) respectively.

In the manufacturing sector, there was a 300-job increase in durable goods and a 600 - job increase in nondurable goods. The textile industry showed a modest 200 - job over-the-year gain, while the apparel industry declined by 100 jobs.

This decline in the apparel industry continues a downward trend which began in 1973. In 1973, employment in the apparel industry was 11,000, so that there has been a net loss of 1,500 jobs over the last five year period which is a loss of approximately 14 percent of the jobs which existed in this industry in 1973. "Other Nondurable Goods" manufacturing posted a gain of 500 jobs. The improvement in "Other" manufacturing was due to scattered gains in a wide range of industries. "Other" manufacturing (see Table 10) takes into account all durable goods and all nondurable goods except for textile mill products and apparel.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, all industries posted gains, with the three largest gains showing up in the wholesale and retail trade industry, which exhibited the greatest numerical growth increasing employment by 800 jobs or some 6.8 percent over the 1977 annual average, the services industry, which increased by 400 jobs or 4.7 percent over the year, and the government sector, which increased by 700 jobs and showed the greatest percentage increase of 9.5 percent (see Table 10).

Over the decade, it is significant to note the shift which has occurred between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. In 1970, for example, manufacturing stood at 23,200 while the 1978 figure is 21,100, a drop of 2,100 jobs or 9.1 percent. In nonmanufacturing, employment stood at 27,800 jobs in 1970 as compared with 35,600 in 1978, an increase of 7,800 jobs or 28.1 percent. Manufacturing has decreased as a percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary from 45.5 percent in 1970 to 37.2 percent in 1978 and follows a trend that is consistent with the national and statewide patterns of moving from a goods producing to a service producing economy.

Table 11 breaks down nonagricultural wage and salary employment by month for 1978.

Table 10  
Fall River Labor Market Area  
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Annual Average 1970 - 1978 (in 000's)

Benchmarked to	1970 (1974)	1971 (1974)	1972 (1974)	1973 (1974)	1974 (1975)	1975 (1976)	1976 (1977)	1977 (1977)	1978 (1977)
Nonagricultural Total	51.0	50.4	51.4	51.2	50.9	49.1	52.0	53.5	56.7
Manufacturing Total	23.2	22.4	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.9	20.5	20.2	21.1
Durable Goods Total			4.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2
Nondurable Goods Total			18.8	19.0	18.3	17.5	17.9	17.3	17.9
Textile Mill Products	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.5
Apparel & Related Products	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.5
Other Nondurable Goods	8.4	7.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.9
Contract Construction			1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Transportation & P.U.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.1	11.8	12.6
Finance, Insurance & R. E.			2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7
Services, Misc. & Mining			7.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.5	8.9
Government Total	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	7.3	7.4	8.1
Nonmanufacturing (1970 + 1971)	10.4	10.9							

Source: BLS/DES 790  
Nonagricultural Series



# REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1978

[illegible]

V. Employment Outlook by Occupation - 1979

Table 12 shows job openings by major occupational category for the Taunton Job Bank at the beginning of March 1979 as well as the job openings remaining unfilled at the end of March 1979. This Table also shows the jobs which remained unfilled 30 days or more at the end of March 1979. According to this Table, two major occupational categories accounted for approximately 43 percent of the job openings at the beginning of March 1979. These two categories are: (1) Clerical and Sales and (2) Service; at month's end approximately 45 percent of the available jobs still remaining unfilled were in these two occupational categories. The occupational demand in these two categories is entirely consistent with the 1978 employment growth previously indicated in this report for the wholesale and retail trade as well as the service industries. It is only reasonable to expect that the greatest occupational demand during Fiscal Year 1980 will continue to be in these same two major occupational categories.



Table 12

ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY  
TAUNTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		AVERAGE PAY		TOTAL		OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END		UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE	
	NUMBER CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	5,068	INA	\$ 7,914/YR*	INA	2,874	INA	1,296	INA	1,296	INA
PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	808	INA	9,614/YR*	INA	554	INA	259	INA	259	INA
CLERICAL AND SALES	1,009	INA	7,331/YR*	INA	547	INA	256	INA	256	INA
SERVICE	1,176	INA	3.68/HR*	INA	757	INA	407	INA	407	INA
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED	204	INA	3.82/HR*	INA	105	INA	23	INA	23	INA
PROCESSING	83	INA	3.50/HR*	INA	45	INA	20	INA	20	INA
MACHINE TRADES	343	INA	3.92/HR*	INA	158	INA	61	INA	61	INA
BENCH WORK	431	INA	3.22/HR*	INA	201	INA	81	INA	81	INA
STRUCTURAL WORK	601	INA	4.05/HR*	INA	327	INA	114	INA	114	INA
MISCELLANEOUS	413	INA	3.46/HR*	INA	180	INA	75	INA	75	INA



## VI. Individuals in Need of Employment Services

The projected Fiscal Year 1980 annual average unemployment rate for the Fall River LMA is 7.0 percent of the labor force. (This compares with a projected 7.2 percent for Fiscal Year 1979). This means that, on the average, 6,044 persons will be unemployed in the LMA during FY 1980. A more complete breakout by sex and race is given in Table 13.

In general, most of the individuals in need of employment services have no marketable skills. During a period where surplus labor exists in many occupations, disadvantaged workers find themselves in competition with high skilled and better trained workers for existing jobs. Because there is such a dearth of employment opportunities, the jobs usually taken by the disadvantaged are being filled by someone over-qualified. Some of the problems which have plagued the disadvantaged for some time are listed below.

(1) Lack of Suitable Training and Experience: Though jobs are listed on Job Bank at the local office, applicants find that their qualifications and experience do not match up with the available job orders. Those positions for which the applicant is suited may be of the low-skilled, low-paying variety often times coupled with poor working conditions and little chance for advancement.

(2) Language Barrier: One of the main barriers to employment of disadvantaged workers in the Fall River LMA is a lack of knowledge of the English language. An ability to communicate effectively is most vital if one is to compete for worthwhile jobs. This problem is of particular concern to the large segment of the population who are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in ethnic neighborhoods where everyone speaks the same language, and there is little motivation to learn English. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new skills thereby expanding their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

(3) Age: The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in recent years. According to the 1970 U. S. Census, over 36 percent of the population is over 45 years of age. Projected Fiscal Year 1980 also shows over 36 percent of the population in this age group. Many older workers face longer duration of unemployment because they do not possess the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment. The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also reentrants into the labor force whose skills are often obsolete.

(4) Transportation: There is a decided lack of suitable public transportation that would link residents of the city of Fall River with surrounding communities.

Table 13  
Characteristics of the Unemployed  
Projected FY 1979 Compared to FY 1980 Averages  
Fall River IMA

	Projected FY 1979 Labor Force	Projected FY 1979 Unemployment	Projected FY 1980 Labor Force	Projected FY 1980 Unemployment
	Number - Percent		Number - Percent	
White Male	47,072	4,145 8.8	46,743	3,920 8.4
White Female	38,080	1,975 5.2	39,057	2,072 5.3
Nonwhite Male	318	33 10.4	332	37 11.1
Nonwhite Female	195	13 7.5	196	15 7.7
TOTALS	85,665	6,167 7.2	86,328	6,044 7.0

NOTE: 1970 Population based on 4th Count Census Tapes -

1979 and 1980 Distributions based on Projected Fiscal Years  
1979 and 1980 Populations by the Lawrence - Berkeley Laboratory of  
the University of California



## VII. Labor Supply/Demand Imbalance

As of March 1979, there were 5,068 unfilled job openings on the Taunton Job Bank for the Southeastern Region (see Table 14). The Taunton Job Bank takes into account the following DES Employment Offices: Brockton, Fall River, Taunton, Attleboro, New Bedford, Hyannis and Plymouth. Vying for these 5,068 jobs were 3,678 applicants in the Fall River Labor Market Area (see Table 14) but only a small percentage of Fall River LMA applicants look for jobs outside the Fall River Labor Market Area. Therefore Table 15 gives a much more realistic picture of the labor supply/demand situation in this Labor Market Area. As shown in this Table, for the 749 job orders listed in the Fall River Employment Office as of March 1979, there were 3,678 applicants in this LMA alone competing for these jobs.

The applicant to job order ratio given in the right hand column of Table 15 indicates the relative degree of difficulty applicants can expect to encounter in their job search within a given occupational category. The higher the ratio, the greater the difficulty.

Table 14

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled  
Job Openings on Job Bank - March 1979

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS (IMA)	Taunton Job Bank Orders	Applicants / Orders Ratio
Total	3,678	5,068	0.7
Professional, Technical & Managerial Occupation	334	808	0.4
Clerical Occupation	751	1,009	0.7
Services Occupation	582	1,176	0.5
Farming Occupation	82	204	0.4
Processing Occupation	83	83	1.0
Machine Trades Occupation	265	343	0.8
Benchwork Occupation	464	431	1.1
Structural Occupation	466	601	0.8
Miscellaneous	651	413	1.6

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security - Research Department



Table 15

Ratios of ESARS Applicants to Unfilled  
Job Openings on Job Bank - March 1979

Occupational Category	Applicants on Fall River ESARS (IMA)	Fall River Area Orders	Applicants/ Orders Ratio
Total	3,678	749	4.9
Professional, Technical & Managerial Occupation	334	75	4.5
Clerical Occupation	751	138	5.4
Services Occupation	582	219	2.7
Farming Occupation	82	28	2.9
Processing Occupation	83	12	6.9
Machine Trades Occupation	265	55	4.8
Benchwork Occupation	464	80	5.8
Structural Occupation	466	98	4.8
Miscellaneous	651	44	14.8

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security - Research Department

## VIII. Training Programs

### A. Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA)

The Comprehensive Employment & Training Act of 1973 was implemented in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the purpose of providing job training and employment opportunities for the economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons. There are nine Prime Sponsors, eight of which represent consortia of municipalities based on the following cities: Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, New Bedford and Brockton, plus a sponsor - the Balance of State.

### TITLE I

Services available under this Title include: Orientation, Assessment (including Testing), Classroom Occupational Training, On-The-Job Training, Work Experience, Individual Referral to short-term public and private vocational training courses and job development. Basic education, English as a second language and GED courses are also available, in combination with vocational training, for employability improvement. All of these services are designed to improve the employability of participants within relatively short periods of time. At this time, there are no provisions for remedial education or vocational training courses which would require a great length of time.

#### Eligibility \*

Applicants must be:

1. Economically disadvantaged and unemployed or underemployed and a member of a significant segment.
2. Willing and able to participate in ES/CETA services/programs.
3. Lacking a marketable skill.

### TITLE II

This Title provides temporary public services jobs in State, City, Town and County agencies and departments. These jobs are now limited to a one - year duration. Job development services are provided to place participants in subsidized employment.

Eligibility \*

Applicants must be:

1. A resident, unemployed at least 30 days and a member of a significant segment
2. A resident, underemployed, and a member of a significant segment

TITLE VI

This Title provides for temporary public service jobs with State, City, Town, County Agencies and Departments. Also jobs are available with community non-profit agencies which are conducting projects under the STEPS Program which is part of this title. These jobs are limited to one - year duration. Job Development service is available to some participants for placement in unsubsidized employment.

Eligibility \*

1. Resident
2. Member of a family whose income is 70 percent or less of Bureau of Labor Statistics figure
3. One of the following:
  - a. Receiving UI payments for 15 + consecutive weeks
  - b. Monetarily ineligible for UI and unemployed 15 weeks uninterrupted by a period of employment
  - c. Exhausted all UI and unemployed
  - d. Member of family on AFDC

\* For new regulations implementing CETA amendments of 1978 (Public Law 95-524), contact Fall River CETA Consortium.

The current significant segments are:

- Special Veteran
- Recently Separated Veteran
- Disabled Veteran (also included as handicapped)
- Welfare Recipient
- Former Manpower Trainee
- Under 22
- Over 45
- Handicapped
- Law Offender
- Minority
- Female Head of Household
- Limited English Speaking
- Economically disadvantaged

**B. Help Through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE)**

This new program, known as HIRE II, is administered through the Regional offices of the Employment and Training Administration Department of Labor and is operated by participating CETA Title I prime sponsors. The prime sponsors, which are state and local units of government with a population of 100 thousand or more, enter into contracts with private for-profit companies that agree to hire and train eligible individuals.

The firms are reimbursed by the Prime Sponsor for the extraordinary training costs incurred to provide participants with skills and abilities needed for acceptable performance in the firm's regular work force. The jobs are mostly at entry level and will pay at least \$3.50 per hour. Recruitment priority is given to Disabled Veterans and to Vietnam Era Veterans.

**C. Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP)**

Some 2,000 disabled Vietnam - era veterans have been hired nation-wide by state employment service offices to staff special recruitment clerks in local job service offices in 100 of the Nation's largest cities to locate and inform jobless disabled veterans about the education, job training, and employment benefits for which they are eligible. This staff works with the Veterans' Administration, veteran's organizations and other groups to find those veterans in need of job services. The DVOP staff has access to all the resources of the job service offices, including the job bank system for referral to job openings. In addition, DVOP staff assists in the development of private sector jobs for disabled veterans. Funds for the employment of DVOP staff are provided under CETA. For the current fiscal year, more than 25 million has been earmarked nation-wide for the program which will be continued through September 30, 1982. Within Massachusetts, approximately sixty-five disabled Vietnam - era Veterans have been hired on the DVOP staff to work in the Division of Employment Security.

D. Apprenticeship Training

The Apprentice Training Division of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries approves all formal apprentice programs and certifies standards of apprenticeship. It is charged with developing and servicing all programs and handling complaints registered by participants in or applicants for approved programs. Many jobs are in maintenance and construction, and apprentices learn on the job and earn progressively higher wages as they advance.



IX. Industry Outlook to 1985

In 1970, there were about 55,570 jobs in the Fall River LMA. By 1974, an estimated 524 jobs were lost, primarily the result of declines in the manufacturing sector, bringing the total to 55,036. The 1985 employment projections show that an estimated 2,512 jobs will have been created, raising employment to 57,548 - an annual growth rate of 0.4 percent. The estimated growth rate is considerably lower than the 0.7 percent projected for Massachusetts. However, considering that the 1970-74 period saw an annual decline of 0.24 percent in the LMA, the 1985 projections represent a sizeable improvement.

Corresponding to national and statewide trends the Fall River LMA has experienced, and will continue to experience, a shift from a goods producing economy to a service producing economy. This trend is expected to continue into the mid 1980's. Nationally, employment in goods producing industries is expected to increase by a modest 6 percent, while employment in the service producing sector is projected to increase by over 30 percent by 1985. In Massachusetts, employment in the goods producing sector will register a slight decline, while employment in the service producing sector is projected to increase by some 12 percent. The Fall River LMA economy is expected to show similar but slightly less favorable trends with goods producing industries registering a decrease of some 2.0 percent, and employment in the service producing sector increasing only 10.0 percent.

Within the individual industry divisions, contract construction is expected to show the largest percentage increase (+12.3 percent) while productivity gains in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industry will drive down employment in this sector (-5.6 percent). In absolute numbers, the service industries will register the largest expansion (+1,270) as the demand for medical, educational, and business services is expected to grow rapidly.

The manufacturing industry is expected to display the largest absolute decrease with a loss of some 780 jobs. However, within this sector, the two major industries will show differing patterns. The textile mill products industry is projected to display some positive growth (+5.2 percent) while apparel and related products industry is expected to continue its decline (-11.0 percent).

Overall, employment in the nondurable goods sector is expected to decline by some 980 jobs or -5.4 percent. The annual rate of 0.5 percent, however, will be much slower than the 1.7 percent decline experienced in the 1970-74 period.



The durable goods sector will reverse its 1970-74 trend, when it declined at an annual rate of 7.9 percent but will post insignificant annual gains of 0.6 percent a year.

Contract construction industry employment is expected to increase through 1985. However, the rate of growth will be much slower than the 4.7 annual rate experienced in the 1970-74 period. It is anticipated that employment in this industry will expand by some 370 by 1985, an annual growth rate of 1.1 percent.

Employment in the transportation, communications and public utilities division, while expected to increase, will do so at a slower rate than in the period of 1970-74.

The wholesale and retail trade division is expected to expand at a faster than average rate over the 1974-85 period. However, the increased utilization of labor saving devices, such as automated warehousing equipment, self-service gasoline stations and a greater use of electronic data processing equipment will serve to temper growth rates in this division.

Expansion in finance, insurance, and real estate is also projected to continue but at a much slower rate than that experienced in 1970-74.

Employment in the services sector is expected to continue its expansion fueled by rising demand for medical, educational and business services.

Jobs in Public Administration are expected to reverse their 1970-74 downward trend and gain 8.9 percent by 1985.

NOTE: While the projections take into account special proposed circumstances that will modify the directions of the past (known closings, new developments, etc.), the projections should be viewed essentially as a continuation of the past trend (1960-1974) relationships between the State and sub-State areas. It would, therefore, be more accurate to view the specific numbers as indicators of relative magnitude and central tendencies. In other words, the data should be used as indicators of probable direction and relationships rather than as forecasts.

Table 16

Fall River Labor Market Area  
Total Employment by Industry  
1970-1974 With Projections to 1985

Industry	Employment			Net Change 1970-74		Net Change 1974-1985	
	1970	1974	1985	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
All Industries	55,570	55,036	57,548	- 524	- 0.9	+ 2,512	+ 4.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1,014	1,134	1,070	+ 120	+11.8	- 64	- 5.6
Mining	44	5	5	- 39	-88.6	- 0	0
Construction	2,517	2,987	3,354	+ 470	+18.7	+ 367	+ 12.3
Manufacturing	23,564	20,935	20,152	-2,629	-11.2	- 783	- 3.7
Durable	4,243	2,904	3,099	-1,339	-31.6	+ 195	- 6.7
Nondurables	19,321	18,031	17,053	-1,290	- 6.7	- 978	- 5.4
Textiles	3,907	4,537	4,773	+ 630	+16.1	+ 236	+ 5.2
Apparel	11,026	9,957	8,862	-1,069	- 9.7	-1,095	- 11.0
Transportation, Comm. and Public Utilities	2,344	2,447	2,629	+ 103	+ 4.4	+ 182	+ 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,429	11,431	12,632	+ 2	0	+1,201	+ 10.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,083	2,349	2,507	+ 266	+12.8	+ 158	+ 6.7
Services	10,435	11,759	13,032	+1,324	+12.7	+1,273	+ 10.8
Medical	3,937	4,215	4,854	+ 278	+ 7.1	+ 639	+ 15.2
Educational	2,583	3,490	4,010	+ 907	+35.1	+ 520	+ 14.9
Public Administration	2,140	1,989	2,167	- 151	- 7.1	+ 178	+ 8.9

Source: Preliminary Manpower Requirements Projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area. Division of Employment Security.

Table 17

Fall River Labor Market Area  
Employment Requirements  
for Goods Producing and Service  
Producing Industries 1974-1985

Industry Sector	Employment		Net Change 1974 - 1985	
	1974	1984	Amount	Percent
Goods Producing	25,061	24,581	- 480	- 1.9
Agriculture	1,134	1,070	- 64	- 5.6
Mining	5	5	0	0
Contract Construction	2,987	3,354	+ 367	+12.3
Manufacturing	20,935	20,152	- 783	- 3.7
Service Producing	29,975	32,967	+2,992	+10.0
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	2,447	2,629	+ 182	+ 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,431	12,632	+1,201	+10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,349	2,507	+ 158	+ 6.7
Services	11,759	13,032	+1,273	+10.8
Public Administration	1,989	2,167	+ 178	+ 8.9

Source: Preliminary Manpower Requirements  
Projections for the Fall River Labor Market Area



## X. Employment Outlook by Occupation to 1985

Net annual demand by occupation is the sum of the demand arising from industry growth and the demand generated for replacement of workers who leave the labor force because of death, retirement and other temporary separations from the labor force\*. In the Fall River Labor Market Area, the eleven year growth component is expected to generate some 2,500 new jobs, an increase of some 4.6 percent over the 11 year forecast period. Demand arising from separations will be more than ten times greater. In other words, some 25,500 additional workers will be required for replacement needs over the forecast period.

On an annual basis, some 230 or 9 percent of labor demand will be the result of industry growth, while some 91 percent (2,300) will result from separations from the labor force. Statewide, comparable figures show that openings due to growth will represent some 14.9 percent of annual labor demand, and openings from separations, the remaining 85.1 percent.

Knowing that annual demand is the sum of the growth and the replacement need components, the following discussion first analyzes expanding occupations and then looks at occupations, that, as a result of high replacement needs, will result in large number of openings.

The most rapid growth in the 1974-1985 period will occur in the crafts and kindred workers division (+12.01 percent). New job openings in this division will be especially prominent in the following occupations: plumbers and pipefitters (+29.4 percent), air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics (+28.6 percent), electricians and apprentices (+26.7 percent) and other construction craftsmen in general. Overall, employment gains in crafts and kindred occupations will represent over 38.1 percent of expected new jobs. By 1985, crafts occupation will account for over 15.6 percent of all employment in the Labor Market Area, as opposed to the 1974 level of 14.6 percent.

The next largest growth rate, not numerical increase, is expected in the sales workers division (41.96 percent). It is projected that this division will increase its share of employment in the LMA from 5.46 percent in 1974 to 5.84 percent in 1985.

\* Temporary separation from the labor force are particularly important in estimating separation rates for women who leave during child bearing years.

The managers, officials and proprietors division will exhibit an 11.95 percent increase over 1974. In absolute numbers, it will post an increase of some 500 and increase its share of employment in the Labor Market Area from 7.45 percent in 1974 to 7.98 percent in 1985. Contradicting national and state trends, the clerical division is not expected to be the fastest growing group in the 1974-1985 period in the Labor Market Area. State-wide, employment in this division is expected to increase by some 14.0 percent by 1985 or at an annual rate of some 1.27 percent, while in the Fall River LMA the corresponding figures are 10.09 percent by 1985 and an annual growth rate of 0.92 percent.

Within the division, prospects are particularly promising in the stenography, typing and secretarial occupations, which will post a 21.07 percent increase by 1985, nearly equalling the 21.68 percent gain forecast for the State. The "other" clerical workers occupation, however, is not expected to grow at the same pace as the state (9.19 percent versus 12.08 percent by 1985) while still gaining some 500 additional jobs during the forecast period.

Overall, the clerical division will account for a total of some 750 new jobs by 1985, or 29.5 percent of expected employment growth in the Labor Market Area.

Employment in the services division, fueled by a rising demand for hospital and other medical health care services, is expected to increase by some 550 or 8.3 percent by 1985. The need for persons in health-related occupations, particularly practical nurses, nurses aides and orderlies, will increase by some 350 or 25.1 percent. Overall, the services division will account for nearly 21.5 percent of the projected growth in the labor market area.

Growth in the professional, technical and kindred divisions will be substantial over the 1974-1985 period. However, the 7.64 percent increase in the labor market area is far below the 13.1 percent increase projected in this division for the State.

Three major groups in this division are expected to grow at more than double the rate of the division as a whole. They are writers, artists and entertainers (+24.8 percent), health technologists and technicians (+20.43 percent) and engineers, science technicians (+18.29 percent).

The transport operatives division is projected to gain by some 6.6 percent by 1985. Major gains will be posted in the delivery and route workers group (+11.96 percent) and forklift, tow operators (+14.3 percent).



The laborers division is expected to remain virtually unchanged during the 1974-1985 period. Within the division, however, different trends will be experienced. Carpenter helpers and stock handling occupations, for example, will experience declines, while occupation such as construction laborers and gardeners will register minor gains. Overall, this division's share of employment, in the labor market area will drop from 5.99 percent in 1974 to 5.72 percent in 1985.

The two remaining divisions should show a contraction in employment. A significant dampening of demand for semiskilled textile operatives and operatives in the apparel industry is expected. Reduction in the sewers and stitchers occupations, for example, will account for nearly a 450 job loss or about 50.0 percent of the overall decline in the operatives division. The farmers and farm workers division, following slight improvement in the 1970-1974 period, is also projected to decline significantly during the forecast period.

Table 18  
Employment Projections  
Program By Broad Occupational Groups

All Occupations	1970	1974	1985	Annual Labor Demand 1974-1985		
				Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separations
Total-All Occupations	55,561	55,013	57,591	2,552	230	2,322
White Collar	18,593	19,445	21,420	1,134	179	955
Blue Collar	29,974	28,536	28,699	1,004	16	988
Services	6,548	6,574	7,117	412	49	363
Farmers and Farm Workers	446	458	305	2	-14	16

#### Annual Replacement Needs

While the 1974 to 1985 occupational trends indicate the projected growth patterns by job group, growth, as was discussed in the previous sections, is not the sole determinant of annual labor demand in an occupation. Manpower planners should give equal consideration to the number of openings that result from labor force separations, that is, the replacement needs



in an occupation. In the case of the Fall River Labor Market Area, openings from labor force separations will account for 91 percent of annual labor demand. The following table provides the expected number of annual openings resulting from separations in the major occupational divisions and selected occupational groups.

**Table 19**  
Annual Average Number of Job  
Openings Due to Labor Force Separations  
Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Professional, Technical and Kindred	224
Engineers Technical	6
Engineers, Science Technicians	7
Medical Workers, exc. Technicians	55
Registered Nurses	39
Health Technologists and Technicians	16
Teachers	89
Elementary	49
Secondary	23
Other Professional and Technical	51
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	141
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	26
Administrators Public Inspectors	18
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	96
Sales Workers	131
Clerical Workers	457
Secretaries, Legal Medical, Other	83
Stenographers, Typists	51
Office Machine Operators	16
Bank Tellers	18
Billing Clerks	10
Bookkeepers	56
Cashiers	50
File Clerks	11
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	13
Stock Clerks	12
Telephone Operators	32
Other Clerical Workers	104

Table 19

Annual Average Number of Job (continued)  
 Openings Due to Labor Force Separations  
 Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Crafts and Kindred Workers	199
Construction Crafts	65
Carpenters and Apprentices	27
Painters and Apprentices	14
Other Construction Crafts	24
Blue Collar Supervisor, NEC	36
Metal Working Craft Workers	12
Mechanics, Repairers Installers	37
Printing Trade Craft Workers	9
Other Crafts and Kindred Workers	40
Operatives	723
Operatives exc. Transp.	691
Semiskilled Metal Working	15
Semiskilled Textile	66
Spinners, Twisters Winders	22
Other Textile Operatives	44
Semiskilled, Packing, Inspecting	76
Other Operatives exc. Transport	535
Assemblers	21
Clothing Ironers, Pressers	24
Cutting Operatives NEC	26
Sewers and Stitchers	300
Miscellaneous Machine Operatives	47
All Other Operatives	117
Transport Equipment Operatives	33
Service Workers	363
Cleaning Service Workers	68
Food Service Workers	96
Health Service Workers	107
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	52
Practical Nurses	39
Other Health Workers	16

Table 19

Annual Average Number of Job(continued)  
 Openings Due to Labor Force Separations  
 Fall River Labor Market Area 1974-1985

All Occupations	Openings Due to Labor Force Separations
Personal Service Workers	43
Hairdressers Cosmetologist	25
Other Personal Services	18
Protective Service Workers	36
Guards	22
Other Protective Service Workers	14
Private Household Workers	12
Laborers exc. Farms	68
Construction Laborers	15
Gardeners, Groundkeepers	10
Stock Handlers	11
Other Laborers	32
Farmers and Lawn Workers	16

Table 20

Occupational Requirements for  
Fall River Labor Market Area  
1974-1985

All Occupations	Employment			Annual Labor Demand 1970-1974			Annual Labor Demand 1974-1985		
	1970	1974	1985	Total	Growth	Separation	Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separation
All Occupations	55,561	55,013	57,541	2,102	-133	2,235	2,552	230	2,322
Professional, Technical and Kindred									
Managers	4,668	4,868	5,240	252	50	202	258	34	224
Sales	3,624	4,100	4,590	241	119	122	185	45	141
Clerical	2,976	3,002	3,361	129	7	122	164	33	131
Crafts and Kindred	7,325	7,475	8,229	454	+ 37	417	525	69	457
Operatives	7,546	8,025	8,989	305	130	175	286	88	199
Service	19,093	17,217	16,420	297	-469	766	651	-72	723
Laborers exc. Farm	6,548	6,514	7,117	346	7	339	412	49	363
Farmers and Farm Laborers	3,335	3,294	3,290	56	- 10	66	67	- 0	68
	446	458	305	21	3	18	2	-14	16



Table 21

Preliminary Employment Projections Program  
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts-R.I.  
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Professional, Technical and Kindred	4,668	4,868	5,240	372	7.6
Engineers Technicians	441	328	358	30	9.1
Engineers, Science Technicians	449	328	388	60	18.3
Medical Workers exc. Technicians	900	938	1,049	111	11.8
Health Technologists and Technicians	203	235	283	48	+20.4
Teachers	1,473	1,774	1,673	-101	- 5.7
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	217	241	308	67	+24.8
Other Professional, Technical	985	1,024	1,181	157	15.3
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	3,624	4,100	4,590	490	11.9
Buyers, Sales, Loan Officers	731	783	949	166	21.2
Administrators Pub. Ins.	343	401	474	73	18.2
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,550	2,916	3,167	251	8.6
Sales Workers	2,976	3,002	3,361	359	12.0
Clerical Workers	7,325	7,475	8,229	754	10.1
Steno, Typists Secretaries	1,633	km623	1,965	342	21.1
Office Machine Operators	293	311	214	- 91	31.2
Other Clerical Workers	5,307	5,541	6,050	509	9.2
Crafts and Kindred Workers	7,546	8,025	8,989	+964	12.0
Carpenters and Apprentices	991	1,022	1,692	170	+16.6
Electricians and Apprentices	296	385	488	103	26.7
Painters and Apprentices	414	524	506	- 18	- 3.4
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Apprentices	258	330	427	+ 97	+29.4
Other Construction Crafts	404	494	612	118	+23.9



Table 21

Preliminary Employment Projections Program  
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts- R.I.  
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups  
(cont.)

All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Metal Working Crafts Workers	526	522	576	54	10.3
Blue Collar Worker Supvs. NEC	1,312	1,277	1,463	186	14.6
Air Conditioning, Heating Refrig. Mechanics	84	140	180	40	28.6
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	591	611	690	79	12.9
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	385	405	437	32	7.9
Other Mechanics	635	690	764	74	10.7
Printing Trade Crafts	268	274	306	32	11.6
Transport Public Crafts	264	321	332	11	3.4
Other Crafts	1,118	1,030	1,016	- 14	1.4
Operatives exc. Transport	17,335	15,502	14,591	-911	- 5.9
Semiskilled Metal Working	582	560	593	+ 33	+ 5.9
Semiskilled Textile	1,421	1,536	1,350	-186	-12.1
Semiskilled Packing Inspecting	1,547	1,492	1,751	+259	+17.4
Assemblers	534	455	503	+ 48	10.6
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	776	619	390	-219	-37.0
Cutting Operations NEC	765	693	644	- 49	- 7.1
Dyers	354	406	491	+ 85	20.9
Sewers and Stitchers	5,550	5,084	4,637	-447	8.8
Miscellaneous Machine Operatives	1,763	1,739	1,574	-165	7.4
Other Operatives	4,043	2,918	2,658	-260	8.9
Transport Operatives	1,758	1,715	1,829	+114	+ 6.6
Bus Drivers	138	155	152	- 3	-19.4
Delivery and Routeworkers	592	577	646	+ 69	+12.0
Forklift, Tow Operators	178	182	208	+ 26	+14.3
Truck Drivers	777	736	757	+ 21	+ 2.9
Other Transport Operatives	73	65	66	+ 1	+ 1.5

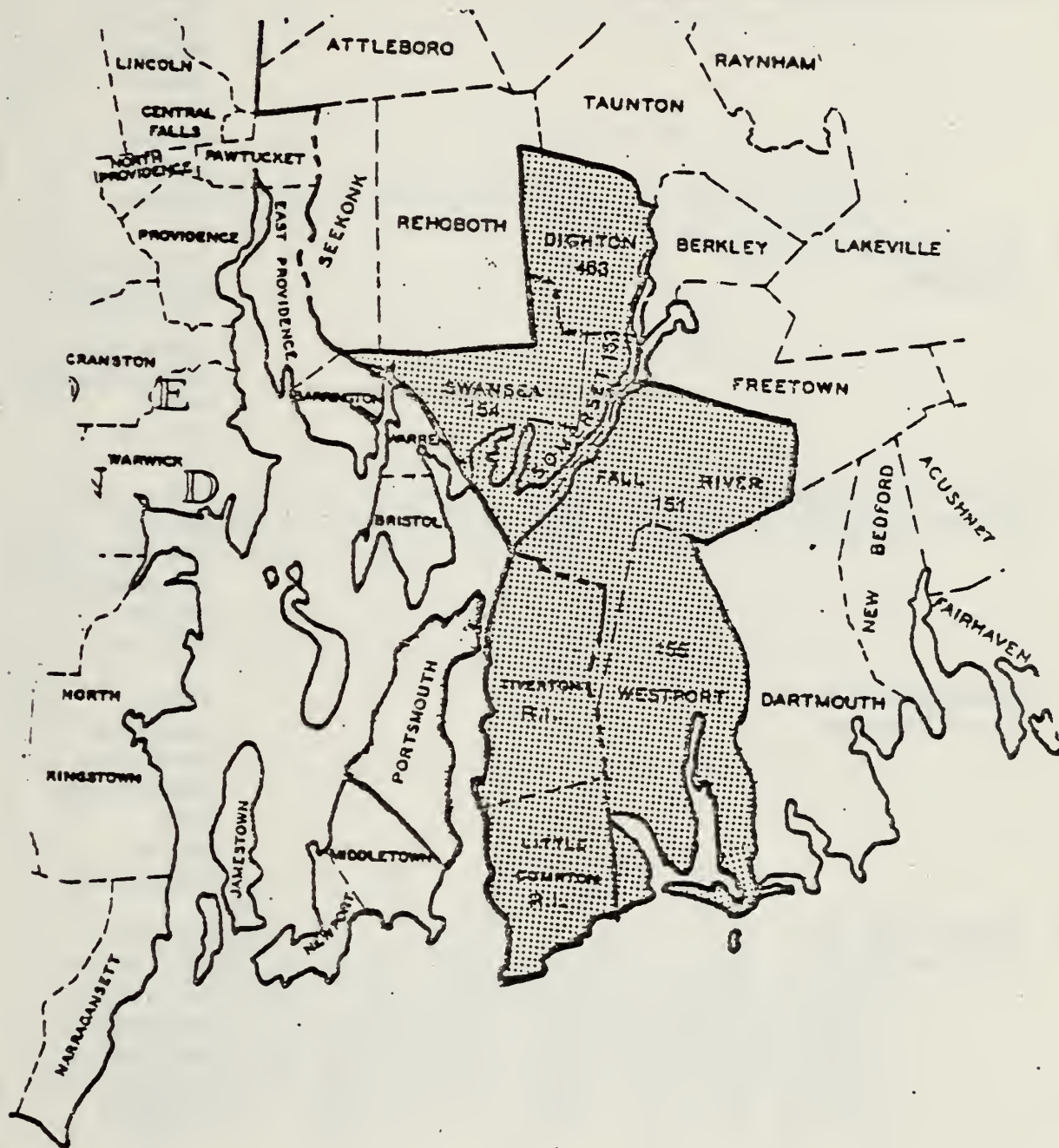
Table 21

Preliminary Employment Projections Program  
Fall River Labor Market Area Massachusetts-R.I.  
Employment by Selected Occupational Divisions and Groups  
(cont.)

	All Occupations	1970	1974	Estimate 1985 Employment	Amount Change 1974-1985	Percent Change 1974-1985
Service Workers		6,548	6,574	7,117	+543	+ 8.3
Cleaning Service Workers		1,292	1,260	1,350	+ 90	+ 7.1
Food Service Workers		1,916	1,957	2,104	+147	+ 7.5
Health Service Workers		1,382	1,415	1,770	+355	+25.1
Personal Service Workers		642	692	728	+ 36	+ 5.2
Protective and Service Workers		1,092	1,080	1,065	- 15	- 1.4
Private Household Workers		224	170	100	- 70	-41.2
Laborers except Farm Carpenter, Helpers		3,335	3,294	3,290	- 4	- 0.1
Construction Laborers exc.		273	209	190	- 19	- 9.1
Carpenter Helpers		1,052	1,021	1,071	+ 50	+ 4.9
Freight Material Handlers		413	389	392	+ 3	+ 0.8
Gardeners, Groundskeeper exc. Farm		217	252	283	+ 31	+12.3
Stock Handlers		585	641	609	- 32	5.0
Other Laborers		795	782	745	- 37	4.7
Farmers and Farm Workers		446	458	305	-153	-33.4

A P P E N D I X

# FALL RIVER LABOR AREA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY



# EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN AREAS COVERED BY JOB BANKS

<u>JOB BANK</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT OFFICE</u>
1 Boston-Metropolitan Job Bank	Boston Cambridge Malden Norwood Woburn Waltham Newton Quincy
2 Springfield Job Bank (Western)	Greenfield Northampton Pittsfield North Adams Springfield Ware Holyoke
3 Worcester Job Bank (Central)	Worcester Webster Fitchburg Framingham Milford Marlboro
4 Lawrence Job Bank (Northeastern)	Lowell Lawrence Haverhill Newburyport Lynn Salem Gloucester
5 Taunton Job Bank (Southeastern)	Brockton Fall River Taunton Attleboro New Bedford Hyannis Plymouth



Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

PAGE 1

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	5,068	\$ 7,914	2,874	\$ 8,166	1,296	\$ 8,223
0 & 1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	808	9,614	554	9,835	259	10,585
003 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING	5	9,664	3	10,213	1	10,462
005 CIVIL ENGINEERING	3	14,557	3	14,557	2	17,750
007 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	24	11,364	21	10,920	10	12,080
01 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	34	11,348	29	11,155	9	16,092
012 INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	11	13,042	9	13,125	4	16,325
017 DRAFTING AND RELATED WORK	5	11,011	2	9,027	1	9,214
018 SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHY	15	8,414	15	8,414	1	9,214
019 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING, N.E.C.	3	20,367	3	20,367	3	20,367
02 MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES	11	9,152	3	11,308	1	7,280
020 MATHEMATICS	2	13,322	2	13,322	0	0
022 CHEMISTRY	2	6,604	0	0	0	0
029 MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES, N.E.C.	7	8,689	1	7,280	1	7,280
04 LIFE SCIENCES	70	9,680	45	10,128	20	11,433
040 AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	1	9,360	0	0	0	0
041 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	9	14,028	8	14,230	3	18,500
045 PSYCHOLOGY	59	9,175	36	9,465	17	10,186
049 LIFE SCIENCES, N.E.C.	1	9,380	1	9,380	0	0
05 SOCIAL SCIENCES	4	7,503	3	7,750	2	6,980
050 ECONOMICS	2	6,760	1	6,760	1	6,760
052 HISTORY	1	7,199	1	7,199	1	7,199
054 SOCIOLOGY	1	9,291	1	9,291	0	0
07 MEDICINE AND HEALTH	77	10,858	61	11,267	42	12,101

# Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

PAGE 2

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
073 VETERINARIANS	1	\$ 7,780	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
075 REGISTERED NURSES	38	12,021	34	13,101	33	13,199
076 THERAPISTS	3	8,449	1	8,449	1	8,449
078 MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGY	8	8,595	8	8,595	4	8,355
079 MEDICINE AND HEALTH, N.E.C.	27	9,147	18	9,147	4	7,706
09 EDUCATION	111	9,133	73	9,528	57	9,413
090 COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	4	21,226	3	23,468	1	35,000
091 SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	2	10,009	2	10,009	2	10,009
092 PRIMARY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN EDUC.	17	8,642	13	8,923	9	8,902
094 EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED	31	9,477	24	9,888	23	9,790
096 ECONOMISTS AND FARM ADVISORS	13	9,078	2	8,837	0	0
097 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	8	7,615	5	7,869	4	7,211
099 EDUCATION, N.E.C.	36	7,854	24	7,834	18	8,035
10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SCIENCES	31	8,769	22	8,673	5	7,964
100 LIBRARIANS	10	8,592	7	8,275	4	7,738
101 ARCHIVISTS	1	8,320	1	8,320	0	0
102 MUSEUM CURATORS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	6	9,083	3	9,325	0	0
109 MUSEUM, LIBRARY & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES, NEC	14	8,793	11	8,780	1	8,868
11 LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE	3	9,000	3	9,000	1	9,199
110 LAWYERS	3	9,000	3	9,000	1	9,199
13 WRITING	2	9,360	2	9,360	0	0
132 EDITORS/PUBLICATIONS	1	9,360	1	9,360	0	0
137 BROADCAST & SCRIPT INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS	1	0	1	0	0	0
14 ART	16	9,387	14	9,607	2	10,434
141 COMMERCIAL/GRAPHIC ARTS; DESIGNERS/ILLUSTRATORS	4	9,352	3	9,321	1	12,000

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Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
142 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PRODUCT DESIGNERS	3	\$ 9,707	2	\$ 11,440	0	\$ 0
143 PHOTOGRAPHY	2	8,840	2	8,840	0	0
144 FINE ARTS: PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS	4	9,360	4	9,360	0	0
149 ART WORK, N.E.C.	3	9,513	3	9,513	1	8,868
15 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	26	9,780	21	10,290	12	11,352
150 DRAMATICS	6	8,861	6	8,861	0	0
151 DANCING	2	8,268	1	9,256	0	0
153 ATHLETICS AND SPORTS	14	10,556	12	11,310	11	11,498
159 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION, N.E.C.	4	9,199	2	8,973	1	9,750
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATIONS	119	9,679	67	9,757	19	10,780
160 ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	9	15,222	5	18,320	3	20,000
162 PURCHASING MANAGEMENT	5	9,380	2	6,500	2	6,500
163 SALES AND DISTRIB.	1	8,499	1	8,499	1	8,499
164 ADVERTISING	1	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000
165 PUBLIC RELATIONS	11	8,461	8	8,545	2	7,199
166 PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINIS.	38	9,628	12	9,167	3	9,042
168 INSP & INVEST MANAG AND PUBLIC SERVICE	13	8,967	8	8,976	0	0
169 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALTIES, N.E.C.	41	9,064	30	9,174	7	9,360
18 MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS, N.E.C.	85	9,753	49	9,820	19	10,748
182 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	3	10,188	2	10,602	1	11,003
183 MANUFACTURING IND.	7	13,994	6	12,427	6	12,427
184 TRANS. COMM. AND UTILITIES MANAG.	4	9,242	1	8,500	1	8,500
185 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE MANAGEMENT	6	9,440	4	7,810	2	8,081
186 FINANCE, INS. AND REAL ESTATE MANAG.	6	9,785	2	11,128	0	0





Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
187 SERVICE INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT	25	\$ 8,869	16	\$ 8,742	3	\$ 8,427
188 PUBLIC ADMINIS. MANAGEMENT	4	9,514	4	9,514	2	9,357
189 MISC. MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS N.E.C.	30	9,613	14	10,393	4	12,499
19 MISC. PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL,MANAGERIAL	185	8,851	133	8,907	57	9,112
191 AGENTS AND APPRAISERS, N.E.C.	1	9,297	1	9,297	0	0
193 RADIO OPERATORS	1	7,280	1	7,280	0	0
195 SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK	173	8,843	121	8,900	51	9,124
197 SHIP CAPTNS. MATES, PILOTS & ENGINEERS	1	9,860	1	9,860	1	9,860
199 MISC. PROF. TECH. AND MANAG. WORK, NEC	9	9,026	9	9,026	5	8,841
2 CLERICAL AND SALES	1,009	7,331	547	7,420	256	7,313
20 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING, FILING AND RELATED	499	7,409	299	7,434	130	7,238
201 SECRETARIES	79	7,589	42	7,579	26	7,647
202 STENOGRAPHERS	7	8,218	4	8,608	1	8,511
203 TYPISTS & TYPEWRITING MACHINE OPERATORS	308	7,278	193	7,328	74	7,023
205 INTERVIEWING	17	8,873	13	8,403	2	8,920
206 FILE CLERKS	8	7,675	6	7,515	3	7,770
207 DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATORS & TENDERS	1	7,280	1	7,280	1	7,280
208 MAILING & MISC. OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	2	6,032	0	0	0	0
209 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING FILING & REL WRK NEC	77	7,347	40	7,337	21	7,108
21 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT-RECORDING	207	7,442	103	7,722	50	7,467
210 BOOKKEEPERS & BOOK- KEEPING MACHINE OPS.	38	7,855	17	8,052	5	7,015
211 CASHIERS AND TELLERS	37	6,126	12	6,049	6	6,067
213 ELECTRONIC/ELECTROMECHANICAL DATA PROCESSOR	8	7,287	7	7,347	7	7,347

Table 22

TOTAL ES JCB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
214 BILLING AND RATE CLERKS	9	\$ 7,155	3	\$ 7,142	0
215 PAYROLL, TIMEKEEPING & DUTY ROSTER-CLERKS	5	8,555	2	8,472	1
216 ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICAL CLERKS	27	8,064	21	8,202	13
219 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT RECORDING	83	7,625	41	7,908	18
22 PRODUCTION AND STOCK CLERKS	38	7,307	18	6,953	10
221 PRODUCTION CLERKS	6	8,264	1	7,280	1
222 SHIPPING, RECEIVING, AND STOCK CLERKS	32	7,102	17	6,934	9
23 INFORMATION AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION	53	7,227	32	7,033	14
230 HAND DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION	1	9,464	0	0	0
235 TELEPHONE OPERATORS	14	7,277	6	6,663	2
237 INFORMATION AND RECEPTION CLERKS	32	7,215	20	7,212	11
238 ACCOMODATION CLERKS & GATE TICKET AGENTS	5	6,469	5	6,469	1
239 INFO. AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION, N.E.C.	1	8,496	1	8,496	0
24 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL	60	6,999	45	6,886	21
241 INVESTIGATORS AND ADJUSTERS	1	8,736	0	0	0
243 GOVERNMENT SERVICE CLERKS, N.E.C.	6	7,967	5	7,689	3
245 MEDICAL SERVICE CLERKS, N.E.C.	4	8,920	3	8,920	1
249 MISCELLANEOUS CLERIC AL WORK, N.E.C.	49	6,756	37	6,655	17
25 SALES OCCUPATIONS, SERVICES	16	10,921	8	9,304	6
250 SALES OCCS., REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE	10	9,960	7	9,771	6
252 SALES OCCUPATIONS TRANSPORT. SERVICES	1	6,032	1	6,032	0
254 SALES OCCS., PRINTING AND ADVERTISING	5	13,820	0	0	0



JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
	AVERAGE PAY	AVERAGE PAY	AVERAGE PAY

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Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
301 HOUSEHOLD AND RELATED WORK	13	\$ 3.39	11	\$ 3.47	2	\$ 2.90
305 DOMESTIC COOKS	1	3.12	1	3.12	1	3.12
309 DOMESTIC SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	2	2.90	1	2.90	1	2.90
31 FOOD & BEVERAGE PREP ARATION & SVC. OCCS.	161	3.29	83	3.43	36	3.22
311 WAITERS/MAITRESSES	30	3.48	15	3.44	6	4.11
313 CHEFS AND COOKS	37	3.45	22	3.50	9	3.56
315 MISCELLANEOUS COOKS, EXCEPT DOMESTIC	9	3.77	7	3.77	0	0
316 MEATCUTTING, EXC. IN SLAU. AND PACK. HOUSES	37	3.04	18	3.18	16	2.92
317 MISCELL. FOOD AND BEVERAGE PREPARATION	4	3.04	2	3.14	2	3.14
318 KITCHEN WORKERS, N.E.C.	44	3.23	19	3.47	3	2.93
32 LODGING AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	111	3.45	81	3.45	79	3.46
321 HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS	103	3.48	77	3.47	77	3.47
323 HOUSECLEANERS, HOTELS RESTS. & REL. ESTABS.	8	3.09	4	3.04	2	2.95
33 BARBERING, COSMET. & AND REL. SVC., OCCS.	2	3.25	2	3.25	1	3.00
330 BARBERS	1	3.50	1	3.50	0	0
332 HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00
35 MISC. PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	462	3.76	270	3.74	202	3.91
352 HOSTS(ESSES) & STEWARDESSES, N.E.C.	5	3.33	4	3.25	4	3.25
353 GUIDES	3	3.27	1	2.90	1	2.90
354 UNLICENSED BIRTH ATTEND. & PRACT. NURSES	4	4.21	0	0	0	0
355 ATTEN. WORK HOSPITALS	232	3.78	205	3.81	152	3.96
359 MORG. AND REL. HEALT. S	218	3.74	60	3.56	45	3.78
359 MISC. PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, NEC	32	3.22	22	3.29	14	3.32
36 APPAREL/FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCUPATIONS						

Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY \$	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY \$	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY \$	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY \$
361 LAUNDRING SERVICE	4	3.02	2	2.96	1	2.92		
363 PRESSING SERVICE	27	3.26	19	3.34	12	3.38		
369 APPAREL/FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCS., N.E.C.	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00		
37 PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	214	3.82	164	3.93	44	3.55		
371 CROSSING TENDERS AND BRIDGE OPERATORS	2	3.42	2	3.42	2	3.42		
372 SEC. GRDS./CORR. OFFICE RS EXC. CROSS. TENDERS	119	3.75	77	3.91	28	3.67		
373 FIRE FIGHTERS, FIRE DEPARTMENTS	5	4.73	5	4.73	0	0		
375 POLICE OFFICERS & DE TECTIVES, PUB. SVC.	62	4.01	61	4.02	5	3.43		
379 PROTECTIVE SERVICES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	26	3.57	19	3.56	9	3.31		
38 BUILDING AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	178	3.87	122	3.99	27	3.63		
381 PORTERS AND CLEANERS	51	3.67	26	3.74	12	3.64		
382 JANITORS	125	3.95	95	4.07	15	3.62		
389 BUILDING & REL. SVC. OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	2	3.75	1	3.50	0	0		
4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED								
40 PLANT FARMING OCCUPA TIONS	204	3.82	105	3.87	23	3.93		
403 FRUIT & NUT FARMING OCCUPATIONS	161	3.69	88	3.83	20	3.92		
404 FIELD CROP FARMING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	3.00	1	3.00	0	0		
405 HORTICULTURAL SPECIA LTY OCCUPATIONS	48	3.35	15	3.30	1	3.65		
406 GARDENING AND GROUND SKEEPING OCCUPATIONS	57	4.07	45	4.06	15	4.08		
408 PLANT LIFE AND REL. SVC. OCCUPATIONS	54	3.60	27	3.79	4	3.38		
41 ANIMAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS	5	3.30	3	2.93	1	3.00		
410 DOMESTIC ANIMAL FARM ING OCCUPATIONS	4	2.93	3	2.93	1	3.00		



Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB EANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	
412 GAME FARMING OCCUPATIONS	1	\$ 4.80	0	\$ 0
42 MISC. AGRICULTURAL & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1	0	1	0
421 GENERAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS	1	0	1	0
44 FISHERY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	4	4.64	0	0
446 AQUATIC LIFE CULTIV- ATION & RELATED OCCS	4	4.64	0	0
45 FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS	32	4.48	12	4.39
452 FOREST CONSERVATION OCCUPATIONS	24	4.36	8	4.49
453 FOREST PRODUCTS HARV ESTING EXC. LOGGING	1	9.25	0	0
454 LOGGING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	3	4.18	3	4.18
459 FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	4	4.25	1	4.25
46 HUNTING, TRAPPING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1	3.95	1	3.95
461 HUNTING AND TRAPPING OCCUPATIONS	1	3.95	1	3.95
5 PROCESSING	83	3.50	45	3.61
50 PROCESSING OF METAL	17	3.60	9	3.56
500 ELECTROPLATING	9	3.83	5	4.00
502 MELTING, POURING CASTING, AND REL. WORK	2	4.00	0	0
503 PICKLING, CLEANING, DEGREAS. AND REL. WORK	2	3.32	0	0
504 HEAT TREATING	1	3.00	1	3.00
509 METAL PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	3	3.00	3	3.00
51 ORE REFINING AND FOUNDRY OCCUPATIONS	8	3.19	6	3.20
519 ORE REFINING AND FOU NDRY OCCUPATIONS, NEC	8	3.19	6	3.20
52 PROC. FOOD, TOBACCO, AND RELATED PRODUCTS	13	3.73	7	3.71

Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
520 MIX. COMP. BLENDING, KNEAD. SHAP. REL. WRK	3	\$ 3.67	1	\$ 4.00	0	\$ 0
525 SLAUGHTERING, BREAK, CURING AND REL. WORK	2	3.50	2	3.50	2	3.50
526 COOKING AND BAKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	5	3.70	2	4.00	0	0
529 TOBACCO/FOOD PROCESS ING & REL PROD NEC	3	4.00	2	3.50	0	0
55 CHEM. PLASTICS SYNTH RUBBER, PAINT PROCESS	13	3.15	6	3.13	4	3.19
550 MIXING AND BLENDING 554 COATING, CALENDERING, LAMINATING & FINISH.	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00
555 GRINDING AND CRUSHING	2	3.25	2	3.25	2	3.25
556 CASTING AND MOLDING OCCUPATIONS N.E.C.	2	2.95	1	3.00	0	0
559 PROCESSING OF CHEMIC ALS & REL. PROD., NEC	3	3.00	1	3.00	0	0
57 PROCESSING OF STONE CLAY, GLASS & REL PR	5	3.30	1	3.25	1	3.25
576 CRUSHING, GRINDING, AND MIXING	7	3.37	5	3.47	2	3.25
573 BAKING, DRYING, AND HEAT TREATING	1	3.50	1	3.50	0	0
575 FORMING	2	3.68	2	3.68	0	0
58 PROCESSING LEATHER, TEXTILES, & REL. PR.	4	3.19	2	3.25	2	3.25
582 WASHING, STEAMING AND SATURATING	17	3.70	7	4.55	5	5.02
583 IRONING, PRESS, GLAZ., STAK, CALEN., EMBOSS.,	3	5.02	3	5.02	3	5.02
584 MERCERIZING, COATING, AND LAMINATING	3	2.90	1	2.90	0	0
585 SINGeing, CUTTING, SHE AR. SHAV., TEXTILES & R	3	3.37	0	0	0	0
589 LEATHER, TEXTILES & R EL. PROD., PROCESS., NEC	3	3.21	1	3.84	0	0
59 PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	5	3.89	2	5.02	2	5.02
599 MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSING, N.E.C.	8	3.50	5	3.45	2	3.00
	8	3.50	5	3.45	2	3.00



Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
6 MACHINE TRADES	343	\$ 3.92	158	\$ 4.26	61	\$ 4.25
60 METAL MACHINING	78	4.66	48	4.97	21	4.73
600 MACHINISTS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	41	4.39	19	4.98	9	4.79
601 TOOLMAKING AND RELATED WORK	13	6.09	12	6.26	4	5.91
602 GEAR MACHINING	3	4.16	3	4.16	3	4.16
603 ABRADING	4	4.93	3	4.44	2	4.16
604 TURNING	11	4.35	8	4.08	2	3.83
605 MILLING, SHAPING & PLANING	1	4.25	0	0	0	0
606 BORING	1	3.50	0	0	0	0
607 SAWING	1	4.21	1	4.21	1	4.21
609 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	3	4.00	2	3.09	0	0
61 METALWORKING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	95	3.68	23	4.27	10	4.38
611 PRESS FORGING	10	4.73	0	0	0	0
612 FORGING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	5.28	0	0	0	0
614 EXTRUDING AND DRAWING	3	4.61	2	4.92	2	4.92
615 SHEARING	11	3.32	5	3.40	2	3.38
616 FABRICATING MACHINE WORK	49	3.31	9	4.45	1	3.10
617 FORMING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	8	3.25	2	3.17	1	3.25
619 MISC. METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	13	4.54	5	4.98	4	5.23
62 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS	46	4.23	25	4.40	8	4.20
620 MTR. VEHICLE & ENGIN EER. EQUIP. MECHANICS	41	4.18	22	4.33	8	4.20
621 AIRCRAFT MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	2	5.62	2	5.62	0	0
623 MARINE EQUIPMENT MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	1	3.50	1	3.50	0	0
625 ENGINE-POWER TRANS., AND REL. MECHANICS	2	4.13	0	0	0	0

Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB HANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS			
TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY			
63 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS 637 UTILITY SERVICE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS 638 MISC.MACHINE INSTALL ATION & REPAIR OCCS. 639 MECHANICS AND MACHIN ERY REPAIRERS, NEC	22 1 17 4	\$ 4.07 4.50 4.15 3.66	11 1 8 2	\$ 4.40 4.50 4.51 3.94	3 0 2 1	\$ 4.46 0 4.51 4.37
64 PAPERWORKING OCCUPATIONS 649 PAPERWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	3 3	2.98 2.98	1 1	2.97 2.97	0 0	0 0
65 PRINTING OCCUPATIONS 650 TYPESETTING AND COMPOSING 651 PRINTING PRESS WORK 652 PRINTING MACHINE WORK 653 BOOKBINDING-MACHINE OPERATORS & REL.OCCS	17 1 8 6 2	3.68 4.37 3.73 3.58 3.45	5 0 5 0 0	4.20 0 4.20 0 0	3 0 3 0 0	4.83 0 4.83 0 0
66 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS 660 CASINETMAKING 669 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	17 12 5	3.56 3.79 3.00	12 9 3	3.75 4.00 3.00	3 0 3	3.00 0 3.00
68 TEXTILE OCCUPATIONS 681 TWISTING, BEAMING, WARPING,AND REL.WORK 683 WEAVING AND RELATED WORK 685 KNITTING OCCUPATIONS EXCEPT HOSIERY 686 PUNCHING, CUTTING, FORMING,AND REL.WORK 689 TEXTILE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	44 7 11 1 8 17	3.37 3.20 4.07 3.85 2.95 3.17	23 2 5 0 2 14	3.36 3.28 4.52 0 3.10 3.00	6 0 4 0 2 0	4.14 0 4.66 0 3.10 0
69 MACHINE TRADES OCCU- PATIONS, N.E.C. 690 PLASTIC, SYN RUBBER & LEATHER WORK. OCCS.	21 8	3.16 3.37	10 6	3.19 3.33	7 3	2.97 2.97

Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
692 FABRICATION OF PROD. FROM ASSORTED MATER.	2	\$ 3.20	1	\$ 3.00	1	\$ 3.00
699 MISC. MACHINE WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	11	2.99	3	2.97	3	2.97
7 BENCH WORK	431	3.22	201	3.30	81	3.35
70 METAL PROD. FAB. ASS EMPLY & REPAIR, NEC	58	3.23	37	3.19	6	3.67
700 FAB-ASSEM. REPAIR OF JEWEL. SILVRE. REL. PR	34	3.25	20	3.22	3	4.00
705 FILING, GRINDING, BUF, CLEANING & POL OCCS.	3	3.74	2	3.61	1	4.22
706 METAL UNIT ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTING N.E.C.	19	3.05	13	2.96	2	2.90
709 FAB-ASSEM. & REPAIR OF METAL PRODS., NEC	2	4.00	2	4.00	0	0
71 FAB/REP SCIENT. MED PHOTO, OPT, HOR, REL. P6	11	3.49	2	3.30	0	0
710 FAB. REP. INS. FOR MEAS CON. & IND. PHY. CHAR	3	4.10	0	0	0	0
712 FAB. AND REP. OF SURG. MED. DENT. INS. AND SUP	3	2.90	0	0	0	0
713 OCCS. IN FAB & REPAIR OF OPHTHALMIC GOODS	5	3.47	2	3.30	0	0
72 ASSEMBLY AND REPAIR OF ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	118	3.09	36	3.15	11	3.41
720 RADIO & TV RECEIVERS & PHONO. ASSEMB/REP	1	3.50	0	0	0	0
721 MOTORS, GENERATORS & REL. PROD ASSEM/REP	2	3.50	1	3.50	1	3.50
723 OCCS. IN ELEC. APPL & FIX ASSEMB & REP	7	3.11	0	0	0	0
724 COILS, MAGNETS & ARMAT URES WINDING & ASSEM	3	2.90	0	0	0	0
726 ASSEM. & REP. OF ELE C. COMPON. & ACC. NEC	33	3.03	10	3.16	2	3.66
728 OCCS. IN FABRICATION OF ELEC. WIRE & CABLE	5	3.80	4	3.88	3	4.00
729 ASSEM. & REPAIR OF E LECTRICAL EQUIP., NEC	67	3.03	21	2.99	5	2.94
73 FAB/REPAIR OF PROD. MADE FROM ASST. MATER	13	3.06	1	4.00	0	0







# Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON  
MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	TOTAL	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS
		AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	601	\$ 4.05	327	\$ 4.04
80 OCCUPATIONS IN METAL				
FABRICATION, N.E.C.	36	3.72	22	3.63
804 TINSNITHS, COPPERSMIT				
HS&SH. MTL. WORKERS	3	4.50	2	4.50
806 TRANS. EQUIPMENT				
807 ASSEM. AND REL. WORK	12	3.39	9	3.37
EQUIPMENT				
807 BODY WORK, TRANSPORT.	19	3.79	10	3.76
809 MISC. OCCS. IN METAL				
FABRICATING, N.E.C.	2	3.75	1	3.00
81 WELDERS, CUTTERS AND				
RELATED OCCUPATIONS	24	3.83	12	3.84
810 ARC WELDERS AND				
CUTTERS	12	4.14	6	4.02
811 GAS WELDING	1	4.00	1	4.00
813 BRAZING, BRAZE WELD-				
ING & SOLDERING OCCS	2	3.04	1	3.08
819 WELDING, CUTTING AND				
RELATED WORK, N.E.C.	9	3.57	4	3.73
82 ELECTRICAL ASSEMB.				
INST. AND REPAIRING	26	4.23	15	4.51
823 ELEC.COMM.DET.SIG.				
EQU.ASSEM.INST.REP.	1	5.00	0	0
824 LIGHT.EQU. & BLD.WIR				
825 ASSEM.INST.REP, NEC	12	4.43	10	4.53
825 TRANS.MAT.HAND.EQUIP				
ASSEM.INST. & REP.NEC	1	3.00	0	0
828 ELEC. & ELEC. PROD.	5	4.85	3	4.33
829 INSTAL.REP.OF ELECTR				
ICAL PRODUCTS,N.E.C.	7	3.40	2	4.87
84 PAINTING, PLASTERING				
WATERPT. CEMENTING AND	30	4.10	10	4.17
840 CONSTRUCTION AND				
MAINT. PAINTERS	21	4.13	7	4.40
844 CEMENT AND CONCRETE				
FINISHING & RELATED	6	4.22	0	0
845 TRANSPORTATION EQUIP				
PAINTING & RELATED	3	3.63	3	3.63

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Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
85 EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING & REL. OCCS. 850 EXCAVATING, GRADING, AND RELATED WORK	2 2	\$ 4.50 4.50	2 2	\$ 4.50 4.50	0 0	\$ 0 0
86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. 860 CARPENTRY AND RELATED WORK	313 52	4.19 4.34	178 21	4.10 4.48	33 4	4.03 4.56
861 BRICK/STONE MASONRY & TILE SETTERS	6	8.67	0	0	0	0
862 PLUMBERS, GAS FITTING STEAM FITTING OCCS.	38	4.40	30	4.32	0	0
863 ASBESTOS AND INSULATION WORK	1	3.50	1	3.50	1	3.50
865 GLAZIERS AND RELATED WORK	4	3.35	1	3.00	1	3.00
869 MISCELLANEOUS CONST- RUCTION WORK, N.E.C.	212	4.01	125	3.99	27	4.01
89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCCU- PATIONS, N.E.C. 891 STRUCTURAL MAINTEN- ANCE OCCS., N.E.C.	170 2	3.86 4.29	88 2	3.97 4.29	49 1	3.80 4.12
899 MISC. STRUCTURAL WORK OCCS., N.E.C.	168	3.86	86	3.97	48	3.79
9 MISCELLANEOUS	413	3.46	180	3.62	75	3.58
90 MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS 904 TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVING	63 6	4.04 5.13	32 3	4.06 4.75	12 1	4.26 5.00
905 HEAVY TRUCK DRIVING 906 LIGHT TRUCK DRIVING 909 MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	39 14 4	4.17 3.39 3.43	19 8 2	4.19 3.58 3.73	11 0 0	4.19 0 0
91 TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. 911 WATER, TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS	32 2	3.46 3.00	15 2	3.48 3.00	3 0	3.35 0
913 PASSENGER TRANSPORTA- TION OCCUPATIONS, NEC	11	3.67	3	3.76	0	0

Table 22

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
TAUNTON MARCH, 1979

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	
914 PUMPING AND PIPELINE TRANSPORT.	3	\$ 3.89	3	\$ 3.89	0	\$ 0
915 PARKING LOT & AUTO. SERVICE FACILITIES	15	3.32	7	3.33	3	3.35
919 MISC. TRANSPORTATION WORK, N.E.C.	1	2.90	0	0	0	0
92 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCUPATIONS	263	3.16	95	3.26	48	3.26
920 PACKAGING OCCUPATIONS	58	2.99	18	3.04	13	3.08
921 HOISTING AND CONVEY-ING OCCUPATIONS	8	3.33	1	3.00	0	0
922 MATERIALS MOVING AND STORING OCCS.-N.E.C	90	3.27	30	3.49	18	3.54
929 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCS,N.E.C.	107	3.14	46	3.19	17	3.10
95 PRODUCTION AND DIST. OF UTILITIES	46	4.19	33	4.17	9	4.05
950 STATIONARY ENGINEERING	7	4.45	2	4.00	2	4.00
951 FIRING AND RELATED WORK	2	5.00	2	5.00	0	0
953 PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GAS OCCS.	3	3.25	3	3.25	3	3.25
954 FILTRATION,PURIFIC. AND DISTRIB.OF WATER	6	4.02	4	4.09	1	5.42
955 REFUSE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL OCCUPATIONS	28	4.20	22	4.26	3	4.43
96 AMUSEMENT,REC.& MOT. PIC,RAD/TV OCCS, NEC	1	4.06	1	4.06	0	0
962 MOT. PIC., TV & THEATRICAL PROB. OCCS,NEC	1	4.06	1	4.06	0	0
97 GRAPHIC ART WORK OCCUPATIONS	8	4.35	4	4.78	3	4.87
970 ART WORK, BRUSH SPRAY OR FEN OCCS.	4	4.42	2	4.52	1	4.54
972 LITHOGRAPHY AND RELATED WORK	1	6.00	1	6.00	1	6.00
976 DARKROOM OCCS., N.E.C.	1	4.08	0	0	0	0
979 GRAPHIC ART WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	2	3.53	1	4.06	1	4.06

TABLE 23

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

	ALL PROGRAMS		REGULAR PRO- GRAMS	PSE
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER
TOTAL	1772	100.0	1415	357
AGE				
UNDER 20	-	-	-	-
UNDER 25	447	25.2	359	87
25 - 34	423	23.9	331	92
35 - 44	305	17.2	242	63
45 - 54	296	16.7	238	58
55 - 64	229	12.9	178	51
65 & OVER	70	4.0	65	5
I.N.A.	2	.1	2	-
SEX				
MEN	1054	59.5	792	262
WOMEN	718	40.5	623	95
I.N.A.	-	-	-	-
ETHNIC GROUP				
WHITE	1653	93.3	1320	333
NON-WHITE	10	.6	5	5
I.N.A.	110	6.2	90	19
SPANISH SURNAME	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATION				
PROF., TECH., MGT	171	9.7	144	27
CLERICAL/SALES	300	16.9	232	68
SERVICES	156	8.8	90	66
FARM, FISH, FOR.	20	1.1	10	10
PROCESSING	61	3.4	56	5
MACHINE TRADES	172	9.7	153	19
BENCH WORK	366	20.7	347	19
STRUCTURAL	298	16.8	198	100
MISC. WORK	228	12.9	185	43
I.N.A.	-	-	-	-
RECENT DURATION				
0-9 WEEKS	1207	68.1	1010	197
10-19 WEEKS	430	24.3	306	124
20-29 WEEKS	136	7.7	99	36
30 + WEEKS	-	-	-	-

TABLE 23  
CONTINUED -1

	ALL PROGRAMS		REGULAR PRO- GRAMS	PSE
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER
INDUSTRY ATTACH.				
MANUFACTURING	772	43.6	772	-
CON. CONSTRUCT	102	5.8	102	-
TRAN./UTIL.	27	1.5	27	-
WHOL/RET.TRADE	181	10.2	181	-
FIN/INS/R.E.	39	2.2	39	-
SERVICES	141	8.0	141	-
GOVERNMENTS	468	26.4	111	357
OTHERS	12	.7	12	-
I.N.A.	29	1.6	29	-
AVE. WEEKLY WAGE				
UNDER \$100	277	15.6	260	17
\$100 - \$149	519	29.3	407	112
\$150 - \$199	551	31.1	354	197
\$200 - \$249	206	11.6	182	24
\$250 - \$299	73	4.1	73	-
\$300 OR MORE	110	6.2	110	-
I.N.A.	36	2.0	29	7
SEPARATION REASON				
LAYOFF	1653	93.3	1296	357
QUIT VOL. RET.	-	-	-	-
QUIT PREGNANCY	5	.3	5	-
QUIT OTHER	22	1.2	22	-
DISCHARGES	42	2.4	42	-
LABOR DISPUTE	-	-	-	-
OTHER/INA	51	2.9	51	-



TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

	ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL	1770	100.0	1175	595	2
0,1 PROF., TECH., MGR.	171	9.7	122	49	-
00,01 ARCH./ENGINEER	15	.8	7	7	-
02 MATH & PHY. SCIENCE	2	.1	2	-	-
04 LIFE SCIENCES	12	.7	12	-	-
05 SOCIAL SCIENCES	-	-	-	-	-
07 MEDICINE & HEALTH	10	.6	2	7	-
09 EDUCATION	12	.7	9	2	-
10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY	-	-	-	-	-
11 LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	-	-	-	-	-
12 RELIGION & THEOLOGY	-	-	-	-	-
13 WRITING	-	-	-	-	-
14 ART	-	-	-	-	-
15 ENTERTAINMENT & REC	-	-	-	-	-
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPEC	42	2.4	24	17	-
18 MANAGERS & OFFICIAL	52	2.9	42	10	-
19 PROFESSIONAL, TECH	24	1.4	22	2	-
2 CLERICAL, SALES	300	16.9	206	95	-
20 STENO, TYPE, FILING	61	3.4	56	5	-
21 COMPUTING & ACCOUNT	104	5.9	65	39	-
22 MATERIAL & PROD REC	51	2.9	34	17	-
23 INFO & MESSAGE DIST	19	1.1	15	5	-
24 MISC CLERICAL	15	.8	5	10	-
25 SALESMEN, SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-
26,28 SALES, COMMODITI	17	1.0	10	7	-
29 MERCHANDISING	34	1.9	22	12	-
3 SERVICES	153	8.6	95	58	2
30 DOMESTIC SERVICE	2	.1	-	2	-
31 FOOD & BEVERAGE	36	2.0	27	10	-
32 LODGING	-	-	-	-	-
33 BARBERING, COSMETOLO	2	.1	-	2	-
34 AMUSEMENT & REC	5	.3	2	2	2
35 MISC PERSONAL SERV	15	.8	10	5	-
36 APPAREL & FURNISH	27	1.5	19	7	-
37 PROTECTIVE SERV	29	1.6	22	7	-
38 BUILDING & RELATED	37	2.1	15	22	-
40-46 FARM/FISH	20	1.1	17	3	-
5 PROCESSING	61	3.4	34	27	-
50 PROCESSING OF METAL	10	.6	7	2	-
51 ORE REFINING&FOUNDR	2	.1	2	-	-

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23  
CONTINUED -1

	ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
52 PROCESS/FOOD, TOBACO	5	.3	2	2	-
53 PROCESSING OF PAPER	2	.1	2	-	-
54 PROCES/OIL, COAL, GAS	-	-	-	-	-
55 CHEM, PLASTIC, SYN, RUB	10	.6	5	5	-
56 WOOD AND WOOD PROD	-	-	-	-	-
57 STONE, CLAY, GLASS	2	.1	2	-	-
58 LEATHER, TEXTILES	29	1.6	12	17	-
59 PROCES/OCCUPATIONS	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

	ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL	1770	100.0	1175	595	2
6 MACHINE TRADES	172	9.7	138	34	-
60 METAL MACHINING	15	.8	12	2	-
61 METALWORKING OCCUP	58	3.3	46	12	-
62,63 MECHANICS REPAIR	26	1.5	26	-	-
64 PAPERWORKING	2	.1	2	-	-
65 PRINTING	12	.7	7	5	-
66 WOOD MACHING	5	.3	5	-	-
67 MACH STONE, CLAY, GLA	-	-	-	-	-
68 TEXTILE	51	2.9	39	12	-
69 MACHINE TRADES OCCU	2	.1	-	2	-
7 BENCH WORK	366	20.7	218	148	-
70 FAB, ASSBLY&REPAIR	34	1.9	24	10	-
71 FAB, REPAIR SCI&MED	5	.3	5	-	-
72 ASBLY&REPAIR ELECT	48	2.7	36	12	-
73 FAB, REPR ASSRT MATL	2	.1	-	2	-
74 PAINTING, DECORAT	5	.3	2	2	-
75 FAB&REPR PLASTC SYN	5	.3	2	2	-
76 FAB&REPR WOOD PROD	-	-	-	-	-
77 FAB&REPR SAND STONE	2	.1	2	-	-
78 FAB&REPR TEXTILE	260	14.7	145	114	-
79 BENCH WORK OCCUPAT	5	.3	-	5	-
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	298	16.8	179	119	-
80 METAL FABRICATING	24	1.4	17	7	-
81 WELDERS, FLAME CUTT	34	1.9	19	15	-
82 ELECTRICAL ASSBLY	36	2.0	24	12	-
84 PAINT, PLASTER, WATER	15	.8	7	7	-
85 EXCAVAT, GRAD, PAVE	10	.6	7	2	-
86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPA	158	8.9	95	63	-
89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCC	22	1.2	10	12	-
9 MISCELLANEOUS	228	12.9	165	63	-
90 MOTOR FREIGHT	49	2.8	36	12	-
91 TRANSPORTATION OCCU	17	1.0	15	2	-
92 PACKAGING&MATERIALS	131	7.4	97	34	-
93 EXTRACT OF MINERALS	-	-	-	-	-
94 LOGGING OCCUPATIONS	-	-	-	-	-
95 PROD&DIST, UTILITIES	5	.3	-	5	-
96 AMUSE, REC., MOVIES	-	-	-	-	-
97 GRAPHIC ART WORK	2	.1	2	-	-
999 INFO NOT AVAILABLE	24	1.4	15	10	-

TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER,	UNDER 45 YRS,	OVER 45 YRS,	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1770	100.0	1175	595	2
ARCHITECTURE	001	-	-	-	-	-
AERO. ENGINEERING	002	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL ENG.	003	2	.1	2	-	-
CIVIL ENGINEERING	005	-	-	-	-	-
CERAMIC ENG.	006	-	-	-	-	-
MECHANICAL ENG.	007	2	.1	-	2	-
CHEMICAL ENG.	008	-	-	-	-	-
MINING & PETRO. ENG.	010	-	-	-	-	-
METALLURGY / ENG.	011	-	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL ENG.	012	7	.4	2	5	-
AGRICULTURAL ENG.	013	-	-	-	-	-
MARINE ENGINEERING	014	-	-	-	-	-
NUCLEAR ENGINEERING	015	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTING & RELATED	017	2	.1	2	-	-
SURVEYING & RELATED	018	-	-	-	-	-
ARCH./ENG, NEC	019	-	-	-	-	-
MATHEMATICS	020	2	.1	2	-	-
ASTRONOMY	021	-	-	-	-	-
CHEMISTRY	022	-	-	-	-	-
PHYSICS	023	-	-	-	-	-
GEOLOGY	024	-	-	-	-	-
METEOROLOGY	025	-	-	-	-	-
MATH, PHY, SCI, NEC	029	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE	040	-	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	041	-	-	-	-	-
PSYCHOLOGY	045	12	.7	12	-	-
LIFE SCIENCES, NEC	049	-	-	-	-	-
ECONOMICS	050	-	-	-	-	-
POLITICAL SCIENCE	051	-	-	-	-	-
HISTORY	052	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIOLOGY	054	-	-	-	-	-
ANTHROPOLOGY	055	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL SCIENCES, NEC	059	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICINE & SURGERY	070	-	-	-	-	-
OSTEOPATHY	071	-	-	-	-	-
DENTISTRY	072	-	-	-	-	-
VETERINARY MED & SURG	073	-	-	-	-	-
PHARMACY	074	-	-	-	-	-
NURSING	075	5	.3	2	2	-
DIETITIC WORK	077	-	-	-	-	-
MED./DENTAL TECH.	078	-	-	-	-	-
MED. & HEALTH, NEC	079	5	.3	-	5	-
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY ED	090	-	-	-	-	-



## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23  
CONTINUED -1

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
SECONDARY ED.	091	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY SCHOOL ED	092	7	.4	5	2	-
HANDICAPPED ED.	094	-	-	-	-	-
HOME EC. & AG. ED.	096	-	-	-	-	-
VOCATIONAL ED. NEC	097	2	.1	2	-	-
EDCUATION, NEC	099	2	.1	2	-	-

TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER,	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1770	100.0	1175	595	-2
LIBRARY WORK	100	-	-	-	-	-
ARCHIVAL SCIENCE	101	-	-	-	-	-
MUSEUM AND RELATED	102	-	-	-	-	-
MUS., LIB., ARCH., NEC	109	-	-	-	-	-
LEGAL WORK	110	-	-	-	-	-
JUDICIAL WORK	111	-	-	-	-	-
LAW/JURISPRUDENCE NEC	119	-	-	-	-	-
MINISTERIAL WORK	120	-	-	-	-	-
RELIG/THEOLOGY, NEC	129	-	-	-	-	-
FREELANCE WRITER	130	-	-	-	-	-
WRITE FOR RADIO TV	131	-	-	-	-	-
WRITING/EDIT, OTHER	132	-	-	-	-	-
INTERPRET/TRANSLATING	137	-	-	-	-	-
WRITING, NEC	139	-	-	-	-	-
COMMERCIAL ART	141	-	-	-	-	-
DESIGNING	142	-	-	-	-	-
PHOTOGRAPHY	143	-	-	-	-	-
PAINTING & RELATED	144	-	-	-	-	-
SULPTURING & RELATED	148	-	-	-	-	-
ART WORK, NEC	149	-	-	-	-	-
DRAMATICS	150	-	-	-	-	-
DANCING	151	-	-	-	-	-
MUSIC	152	-	-	-	-	-
ATHLETICS & SPORTS	153	-	-	-	-	-
ENTERTAIN./REC., NEC	159	-	-	-	-	-

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23 -

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1770	100.0	1175	595	2
ACCOUNTING/AUDITING	160	5	.3	5	-	-
BUDGET/MGT ANALYSIS	161	-	-	-	-	-
PURCHASING MGT	162	2	.1	2	-	-
SALES/DISTRIBUT MGT	163	5	.3	2	2	-
ADVERTISING MGT	164	2	.1	2	-	-
PUBLIC RELATIONS MGT	165	2	.1	2	-	-
PERSONNEL/TRAIN ADM	166	7	.4	-	7	-
INSPECT/INVEST,MGT	168	7	.4	2	5	-
ADMIN SPECIALT NEC	169	10	.6	7	2	-
AGRI/FOREST/FISH MGT	180	-	-	-	-	-
MINING MGT	181	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTRUCTION MGT	182	-	-	-	-	-
MFG INDUSTRY MGT	183	15	.8	13	3	-
TRANS/COMN/UTILT MGT	184	-	-	-	-	-
WHLE/RETAIL TRAD MGT	185	12	.7	10	2	-
FINANC/INSUR/R E MGT	186	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE INDUSTRY MGT	187	7	.4	7	-	-
PUBLIC ADMIN MGT	188	-	-	-	-	-
MISC MGT WORK NEC	189	17	1.0	12	5	-
SECRETARIAL WORK	201	17	1.0	17	-	-
STENOGRAPHY	202	-	-	-	-	-
TYPING	203	5	.3	-	5	-
CORRESPONDENCE WORK	204	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONNEL WORK	205	7	.4	7	-	-
FILING	206	-	-	-	-	-
DUPLICATE MACH WORK	207	-	-	-	-	-
MISC OFFIC MACH WORK	208	-	-	-	-	-
STEN/TYP/FIL/RELATED	209	32	1.8	32	-	-
BOOKKEEPING	210	24	1.4	10	14	-
CASHIERING	211	19	1.1	12	7	-
TELLER SERVICE	212	-	-	-	-	-
AUTOMAT DATA PROCESS	213	2	.1	-	2	-
BILLING-MACHINE WORK	214	2	.1	-	2	-
BOOKKEEP-MACH WORK	215	2	.1	-	2	-
COMPUTING MACH WORK	216	2	.1	2	-	-
ACCT/RECORD MACH,NEC	217	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUT/ACCT RECORDNG	219	51	2.9	41	10	-
CLERICAL WORK PROD	221	5	.3	5	-	-
CLERICAL SHIP/RECV	222	36	2.0	22	15	-
STOCK CHECK/RELATED	223	10	.6	7	2	-
WEIGHING	224	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL/PROD RECOR	229	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGER & RELATED	230	-	-	-	-	-

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23 .  
CONTINUED -1

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
MAIL SORT ETC	231	-	-	-	-	-
POST OFFICE CLERICAL	232	-	-	-	-	-
MAIL DELIVERY	233	-	-	-	-	-
MAIL PREP/HANDL MACH	234	-	-	-	-	-
TELEPHONE WORK	235	5	.3	5	-	-
TELEGRAPH WORK	236	-	-	-	-	-
RECEPTION/INFO DISP	237	10	.6	7	2	-
INFO/MESSAGE DISTRI	239	5	.3	2	2	-



TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1770	100.0	1175	595	2
COLLECTING	240	-	-	-	-	-
ADJUSTING	241	5	.3	2	2	-
HOTEL DESK WORK	242	2	.1	2	-	-
DIRECT SERV/CLERICAL	243	-	-	-	-	-
MISC CLERICAL WORK	249	7	.4	-	7	-
TRANSPORTATION EQUIP	280	-	-	-	-	-
BUSN&COMMCL MACH	281	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL & DENTAL	282	-	-	-	-	-
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE	283	2	.1	-	2	-
SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS	284	-	-	-	-	-
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP	285	-	-	-	-	-
AMUSEMENT & SPORTING	286	2	.1	2	-	-
MUSIC & MUSICAL INST	287	-	-	-	-	-
COMMODITIES NEC	289	2	.1	2	-	-
SALES CLERKING	290	17	1.0	10	7	-
PEDDLING	291	-	-	-	-	-
ROUTE WORK	292	7	.4	5	2	-
CANVASSING & SOLICIT	293	-	-	-	-	-
AUCTIONEERING	294	-	-	-	-	-
SHOPPING	296	-	-	-	-	-
DEMONSTRAT & MODELNG	297	-	-	-	-	-
DISPLAY WORK	298	-	-	-	-	-
MERCHANDISING WORK	299	10	.6	7	2	-
FOOD&BEVERAGE SERV	310	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD SERVING	311	5	.3	2	2	-
BARTENDING	312	7	.4	2	5	-
COOKING,LARGE HOTELS	313	15	.8	15	-	-
COOKING,SMALL HOTELS	314	2	.1	2	-	-
MISC COOKING	315	2	.1	2	-	-
MEAT CUTTING	316	2	.1	2	-	-
MISC FOOD & BEV PREP	317	2	.1	-	2	-
KITCHEN WORK NEC	318	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD & BEV PREP	319	-	-	-	-	-
CLEANING & RELAT	381	15	.8	7	7	-
JANITORIAL SERV	382	20	1.1	5	15	-
ELEVATOR SERV	388	-	-	-	-	-
BUILDING & RELATED	389	-	-	-	-	-
MIXING & BLENDING	550	2	.1	2	-	-
FILTER,STRAIN&SEPERA	551	-	-	-	-	-
DISTILL	552	-	-	-	-	-
HEAT,BAKE,SEASON,MEL	553	2	.1	2	-	-
COAT,CALENDER,LAMINA	554	-	-	-	-	-

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23..

CONTINUED -1

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
GRINDING & CRUSHING	555	-	-	-	-	-
CASTING & MOLDING	556	5	.3	-	5	-
EXTRUDING	557	-	-	-	-	-
REACTING	558	-	-	-	-	-
PROCESSING, CHEMICALS	559	-	-	-	-	-

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1770	100.0	1175	595	2
MACHINING & RELATED	600	10	.6	7	2	-
TOOLMAKING & RELATED	601	-	-	-	-	-
GEAR MACHINING	602	-	-	-	-	-
ABRADING	603	-	-	-	-	-
TURNING	604	-	-	-	-	-
MILLING & PLANING	605	-	-	-	-	-
BORING	606	-	-	-	-	-
SAWING	607	-	-	-	-	-
METAL MACHINING NEC	609	5	.3	5	-	-
HAMMER FORGING	610	-	-	-	-	-
PRESS FORGING	611	-	-	-	-	-
FORGING NEC	612	-	-	-	-	-
SHEET & BAR ROLLING	613	-	-	-	-	-
EXTRUDING & DRAWING	614	-	-	-	-	-
PUNCHING & SHEARING	615	2	.1	2	-	-
FABRICATING MACHINE	616	41	2.3	31	10	-
METAL FORMING NEC	617	10	.6	7	2	-
MISC METALWORKING	619	5	.3	5	-	-
MOTORIZED VEHICLE&ENG.	620	7	.4	7	-	-
AIRCRAFT REPAIRING	621	5	.3	5	-	-
RAIL EQUIP REPAIRING	622	-	-	-	-	-
MARINE EQUIP REPAIR	623	-	-	-	-	-
FARM MACHINERY REPAIR	624	-	-	-	-	-
ENGINE, POWER TRANSM	625	-	-	-	-	-
METALWORKING MACHINE	626	2	.1	2	-	-
PRINT&PUB MACHINERY	627	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILE MACH&EQUIP	628	2	.1	2	-	-
SPEC INDUSTRY MACH	629	-	-	-	-	-
CARD, COMB, DRAW, REL	680	15	.8	15	-	-
TRIST, BEAM, WRAP, REL	681	7	.4	5	2	-
DPINNINH	682	-	-	-	-	-
WEAVING & RELATED	683	10	.6	7	2	-
HOSIERY KNITTING	684	-	-	-	-	-
KNIT, EXCEPT HOSIERY	685	-	-	-	-	-
PUNCH, CUT, FORM RELAT	686	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILE MACHINE WORK	689	19	1.1	12	7	-
PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS,	690	-	-	-	-	-
INSULATED WIRE&CABLE	691	-	-	-	-	-
FABRICATION OF PROD	692	-	-	-	-	-
MODELMAK, PATTERNMAK	693	-	-	-	-	-
FABRICAT/AMMO ETC	694	-	-	-	-	-
MISC. MACHINE WORK	699	-	-	-	-	-
FAB/ASBL&REPR METAL	700	2	.1	2	-	-

TABLE 23

CONTINUED -1

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
FAB/ASBL&REPAIR TOOL	701	-	-	-	-	-
SHEET-METAL PROD	703	-	-	-	-	-
ENGRAV,ETCH,&RELATED	704	-	-	-	-	-
FIL,GRIND,BUFF,CLEAN	705	19	1.1	12	7	-
METAL UNIT ASBL& ADJ	706	12	.7	10	2	-
FAB/ASBL&REPR METAL	709	-	-	-	-	-
RADIO & TV	720	-	-	-	-	-
MOTORS,GENERATORS	721	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION EQUIP	722	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL APPLI&FIX	723	2	.1	2	-	-
COILS,MAGNET,ARMATUR	724	-	-	-	-	-
LITE BULBS&ELECTRONI	725	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONIC COMPONENT	726	2	.1	2	-	-
STORAGE BATTERY	727	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL WIRE&CABL	728	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL EQUIP	729	43	2.4	32	12	-



TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER,	UNDER 45 YRS,	OVER 45 YRS,	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1770	100.0	1175	595	2
UPHOLSTER, MATTRESS	780	5	.3	5	-	-
LAY OUT, MARK, CUT, PUN	781	41	2.3	19	22	-
HANDSEW, MEND, EMBROID	782	2	.1	-	2	-
FUR WORKING	783	-	-	-	-	-
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES ETC	784	14	.8	7	7	-
TAILORING & DRESSMAK	785	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINE SEWING, GARM	786	170	9.6	95	75	-
MACH SEW, NONGARMENT	787	12	.7	5	7	-
FOOTWEAR	788	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES, LEATHER	789	15	.8	15	-	-
RIVETING	800	-	-	-	-	-
FITT, BOLT, SCREW, RELA	801	15	.8	10	5	-
SHEET METAL WORK	804	-	-	-	-	-
BOILERMAKING & RELAT	805	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSP EQUIP ASSEMBL	806	2	.1	2	-	-
BODY WORK, TRANSP EQ	807	7	.4	5	2	-
MISC METAL FABRICAT	809	-	-	-	-	-
GENERATOR, MOTOR RELA	820	-	-	-	-	-
TRANS&DISTR LINE&CIR	821	-	-	-	-	-
WIRE COMMUN, DETECT	822	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRON, COMMUN DETEC	823	2	.1	2	-	-
LIGHT EQUIP&BUILD	824	19	1.1	7	12	-
TRANSP&MATERIALS EQU	825	-	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS	826	-	-	-	-	-
LARGE HOUSEHOLD APPL	827	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL&ELECTRONI	828	5	.3	5	-	-
ASSMBLY, INSTALL, REPR	829	9	.5	9	-	-
EXCAVAT, GRADNG&RELAT	850	7	.4	7	-	-
DRAINAGE&RELATED	851	-	-	-	-	-
CONCRETE PAVING	852	-	-	-	-	-
ASPHALT PAVING	853	-	-	-	-	-
EXCAV, GRAD, PAVING	859	2	.1	-	2	-
CARPENTRY & RELATED	860	51	2.9	34	17	-
BRICK&STONE MASONRY	861	5	.3	2	2	-
PLUMBING, GAS FITT	862	7	.4	5	2	-
ASBESTOS&INSULATION	863	-	-	-	-	-
FLOOR LAYING&FINISH	864	7	.4	5	2	-
GLASS SETTING&RELATE	865	2	.1	2	-	-
ROOFING&RELATED	866	2	.1	-	2	-
MISC CONSTRUCTION	869	83	4.7	47	36	-
CONCRETE-MIX, TRUCK	900	-	-	-	-	-
DUMP-TRUCK DRIVING	902	-	-	-	-	-

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23  
CONTINUED -1

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TRUCK DRIVING, INFLAM	903	-	-	-	-	-
TRAILER-TRUCK DRIV	904	2	.1	-	2	-
HEAVY TRUCK DRIV	905	34	1.9	24	10	-
LIGHT TRUCK DRIVING	906	12	.7	12	-	-
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSP	909	-	-	-	-	-
PACKAGING	920	27	1.5	19	7	-
HOISTING & CONVEYING	921	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL MOVING&STOR	922	19	1.1	12	7	-
PACK/MATERIALS HANDL	929	85	4.8	66	19	-

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23

AGE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	NUMBER	PER.	NUMBER	PER.	NUMBER	PER.
TOTAL	1772	100.0	1054	100.0	718	100.0
AGE GROUPS						
TOTAL	1770	99.9	1052	99.8	718	100.0
UNDER 20	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDER 25	447	25.2	269	25.5	177	24.7
25 - 34	423	23.9	275	26.1	148	20.6
35 - 44	305	17.2	155	14.7	150	20.9
45 - 54	296	16.7	170	16.1	126	17.5
55 - 64	229	12.9	136	12.9	92	12.8
65 & OVER	70	4.0	46	4.4	24	3.3
WEEKLY EARN.						
TOTAL	1736	98.0	1035	98.2	701	97.6
UNDER \$100	277	15.6	97	9.2	180	25.1
\$100-\$149	519	29.3	190	18.0	329	45.8
\$150-\$199	551	31.1	391	37.1	160	22.3
\$200-\$249	206	11.6	182	17.3	24	3.3
\$250-\$299	73	4.1	73	6.9	-	-
\$300 +	110	6.2	102	9.7	7	1.0

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 23.

DURATION MOST RECENT SPELL (ALL PROGRAMS)  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

DECEMBER 1978

	TOTAL	0-4 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27+ WEEKS
TOTAL	1772	820	658	260	34
OCCUPATION					
PROF, TECH, MGT	171	49	83	34	5
CLERICAL/SALES	300	99	133	58	10
SERVICES	156	59	68	29	-
FARM, FISH, FURS	20	5	10	5	-
PROCESSING	61	34	19	7	-
MACHINE TRADES	172	73	70	24	5
BENCH WORK	366	272	73	19	2
STRUCTURAL	298	104	134	56	5
MISC. WORK	228	126	68	27	7
I.N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRY ATTACH.					
MANUFACTURING	772	491	197	73	12
CONSTRUCTION	102	56	29	12	5
TRANS/UTIL	27	7	10	7	2
WHOL/RET/TRADE	181	70	68	43	-
FIN/INS/R.E.	39	15	14	10	-
SERVICES	141	42	80	19	-
GOVERNMENTS	468	123	245	87	12
OTHERS	12	5	2	5	-
I.N.A.	29	12	12	2	2
MALES	1052	418	433	175	26
UNDER 20	-	-	-	-	-
UNDER 25	269	112	122	34	2
25 - 34	275	105	102	61	7
35 - 44	155	83	51	17	5
45 - 54	170	53	80	32	5
55 - 64	136	56	59	17	5
65 & OVER	46	10	19	14	2
FEMALES	718	402	223	85	7
UNDER 20	-	-	-	-	-
UNDER 25	177	124	41	12	-
25 - 34	148	70	49	29	-
35 - 44	150	82	55	7	5
45 - 54	126	68	44	12	2
55 - 64	92	53	29	10	-
65 & OVER	24	5	5	15	-









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# **ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1981 FALL RIVER LMA**



LABOR AREA RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

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job market research







ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1981

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS - RHODE ISLAND

LABOR MARKET AREA

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## P R E F A C E

The Annual Planning Information Report is intended to be a comprehensive analytical and statistical report of recent and anticipated employment and unemployment developments by industry and occupation, population and labor force characteristics, labor demand and supply relationships, labor force training programs, characteristics of the insured unemployed as well as unfilled job openings and applicant data, all for a specific labor area. This report concentrates on projections for Fiscal Year 1981 for the Fall River Labor Market Area.

The Annual Planning Information Report is intended for public distribution to manpower and community planners, educators, local and state officials, business, labor and community leaders who need accurate and timely labor market information for planning purposes. Data and analysis contained in the APIR aid in carrying out local, state, regional and national government responsibilities as well as manpower utilization programs and Federal and State efforts to alleviate local unemployment.





## I. Area Description: Definition of Area; Transportation

The Fall River Labor Market Area is located in Southeastern, Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 50 miles south of Boston and about 15 miles east of Providence. The two principal highways serving the LMA are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston area, and Route 195 from Providence, Rhode Island. Public transportation is provided by the Southeastern Regional Transit Authority both to points within the LMA as well as within the City of Fall River itself.

The Fall River LMA is composed of the City of Fall River, the towns of Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Westport, (all in Bristol County, Massachusetts) and Tiverton and Little Compton in Newport County, Rhode Island. The City of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities area (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

The Fall River CETA Consortium is composed of the City of Fall River, and the towns of Somerset, Swansea, Westport, and Freetown.

Of increasing concern to employees and employers is the distance employees must travel to and from work. The ever increasing cost of gasoline has made this an important criterion in a person's deciding where he/she is going to seek employment. All indications are that distance to/from work will be an increasingly important consideration in a potential employee's choice of employment within the foreseeable future. Fortunately, the Massachusetts Executive Office of Transportation & Construction at One Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass. 02108 is making a major effort to alleviate the commuting problems via such innovations as "Masspool". Masspool is a major state ridersharing program designed to assist employers with their employees' commuting problems. "Caravan for Masspool, Inc"., describes a program which supplies vehicles for vanpooling to groups of employees.

Masspool is multifaceted but one new pilot program involved is designed to use ridesharing as the transportation link between inner city minorities who need employment opportunities and suburban companies who need a larger labor pool but which are not accessible by public transit. This unique program would be of particular interest to the Fall River LMA because of the nature and composition of the labor force. Further detailed information regarding this and other carpool programs may be obtained by contacting the Masspool program at (617) 542-4080.



## II. Economic Assumptions

### ASSUMPTIONS AND PROJECTIONS FOR THE ECONOMY COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1981 (FFY '81)

The Job Market Research staff of the Division of Employment Security has the responsibility for analyzing and reporting changes in the State's employment and unemployment. Nevertheless, even with the most current data and with computer models of the national and state economies, projecting economic conditions is extremely difficult in these times of rapid changes. (At the national level, for example, projections of the FFY '81 average unemployment rate have been increased by almost two percentage points in a recent two-month period.) The economic assumptions for Massachusetts were based on data available at the beginning of June 1980.

#### 1. Employment

Employment by industry groups has been projected for the coming fiscal year. Detailed projections are analyzed in a later section of this report. Total employment in Massachusetts is expected to range around 2,705,000 for FFY '81. This is an expected decline of 5,000 from FFY '80. Wage and salary employment projections by industry group for FFY '81 range around the levels shown below:

Industry	Employment Projected FFY 1981 in 000's
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT.....	2,655.4
Manufacturing - Total .....	669.4
Durable goods .....	406.1
Nondurable goods.....	263.3
Construction .....	78.0
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities..	119.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	589.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	151.8
Services 1/.....	626.1
Government - Total.....	421.6
Federal.....	60.8
State.....	98.1
Local.....	262.8

1/ Includes part of Agriculture and Mining





## 2. Unemployment Rate

We expect Massachusetts to average approximately one-half to one percentage point below the national average rate. As of this writing, the Data Resources Incorporated (DRI) national forecast is for an 8.5 percent average unemployment rate during FFY '81. This would give Massachusetts an average unemployment rate of about 8 percent over the same time period.

## 3. Labor Turnover

The labor turnover in Massachusetts is expected to follow the 1971 trend during which new hires and quits fell 30 percent to levels below 2.0 per 100 employees. Total accessions are expected to be fewer than total separations by a ratio of 2 to 3.

## 4. Wages and Inflation

Total wages are expected to increase by approximately 11 percent. Purchasing power is not expected to rise by as much as wages because inflation will continue to reduce the value of the dollar. During FFY '80 inflation has risen to 13.5 percent, but is expected to be less in FFY '81 -- perhaps down to 10 percent. It is doubtful that consumers will continue purchasing at the FFY '80 rate, which is already considerably lower than FFY '79 in real terms.

## 5. Credit

The cost of financing current purchases is expected to remain high, but well below the FFY '80 peak which saw a prime rate of 20 percent. The mortgage rates are projected to be around 11.0-11.5 percent in FFY '80, and consumer credit in a range of 11-12 percent. All interest rates are highly sensitive to changes in U. S. Treasury or Federal Reserve Bank policies.

## 6. Defense Contracts

Defense contract spending, vital to the health of the Massachusetts economy, is expected to remain stable at its current levels. Massachusetts is among the top 10 states in the receipt of defense contracts with a value greater than \$10,000. The nearly \$3 billion awarded to the Commonwealth's firms represents over 5 percent of the total awards.

## 7. Energy

Because the Massachusetts industrial mix is relatively nonenergy intensive, we do not expect the upward trend in energy prices to affect Massachusetts as much as the rest of the country. During 1979, industries coped with rising energy costs through conservation, conversion, and cogeneration.



### III. Population and Labor Force Composition

The total projected Fiscal Year 1981 population for the Fall River Labor Market Area is 176,919, up 1,834 or a slight one percent increase from the projected 1980 level of 175,085. Table 1 provides a population breakdown by age bracket, sex and race.

There are a projected 90,493 persons in the Fiscal Year 1981 labor force (By definition, the labor force excludes persons who are under 16 years of age). This is an increase of 4,160 persons or 4.8 percent above the projected 1980 labor force of 86,333.

We are projecting an average annual unemployment rate for FY 1981 of 7.5 percent for the Fall River LMA. Based upon this projection, annual average employment and unemployment figures will be correspondingly projected at 83,706 and 6,787 respectively for FY 1981. For FY 1980, we projected an average annual unemployment rate of 7.0 percent which produced annual average employment and unemployment figures of 80,289 and 6,044 respectively.

The prediction of an unemployment rate for this or any other Labor Market Area is not as precise a process as one would like it to be. One must recognize that past behavioral relationships are used in order to make forecasts for the future. However, these relationships may not be a good guide to future behavior in times of rapid structural change. And the ever changing nature of our current economy tends to make the predictive process an even more precarious practice than in "ordinary" times.

The labor force participation rate is projected to be 66.3 percent for FY 1981. (The labor force participation rate is constructed by dividing the labor force by the population 16 years and older. And the labor force is the sum of the employed and unemployed). This rate is up slightly by 0.4 percent from the projected FY 1980 rate of 65.9 percent.



Table 1 Population and Labor Force Composition Projections  
Fiscal Year 1981  
Fall River LMA

	Population	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	176,919					
<u>16 Years &amp; Older</u>	136,491	90,493	83,706	6,787	7.5	66.3
<u>WHITE MALES</u>	61,388	46,416	42,249	4,167	9.0	75.6
16-17	3,252	2,386	-	-	-	73.4
18-19	3,252	2,703	-	-	-	83.1
20-24	7,008	6,238	-	-	-	89.0
25-34	9,379	8,570	-	-	-	91.4
35-44	9,508	8,584	-	-	-	90.3
45-64	19,667	15,212	-	-	-	77.4
65+	9,323	2,724	-	-	-	29.2
<u>WHITE FEMALES</u>	74,286	43,616	41,044	2,572	5.9	58.7
16-17	3,385	2,909	-	-	-	85.9
18-19	3,385	2,841	-	-	-	83.9
20-24	7,823	6,297	-	-	-	80.5
25-34	11,370	9,011	-	-	-	79.3
35-44	10,232	8,068	-	-	-	78.9
45-64	22,716	13,443	-	-	-	59.2
65+	15,375	1,047	-	-	-	6.8
<u>BLACK MALES</u>	140	87	84	3	3.4	62.1
16-17	8	4	-	-	-	53.1
18-19	8	0	-	-	-	0.0
20-24	41	22	-	-	-	54.9
25-34	21	16	-	-	-	73.9
35-44	23	20	-	-	-	88.1
45-64	33	21	-	-	-	65.2
65+	7	3	-	-	-	45.3
<u>BLACK FEMALES</u>	107	60	42	18	30.0	56.1
16-17	10	9	-	-	-	92.3
18-19	10	0	-	-	-	0.0
20-24	13	6	-	-	-	45.2
25-34	17	15	-	-	-	90.3
35-44	21	20	-	-	-	94.2
45-64	26	10	-	-	-	39.8
65+	11	0	-	-	-	0.0
<u>OTHER MALES</u>	260	155	129	26	16.8	59.6
16-17	15	0	-	-	-	0.0
18-19	15	0	-	-	-	0.0
20-24	38	10	-	-	-	25.3
25-34	31	28	-	-	-	89.7
35-44	65	56	-	-	-	85.3
45-64	64	57	-	-	-	88.9
65+	32	5	-	-	-	16.1
<u>OTHER FEMALES</u>	310	159	159	0	0.0	51.3
16-17	17	0	-	-	-	0.0
18-19	17	0	-	-	-	0.0
20-24	50	32	-	-	-	63.8
25-34	56	42	-	-	-	75.9
35-44	101	78	-	-	-	77.0
45-64	32	7	-	-	-	21.7
65+	37	0	-	-	-	0.0

SOURCE: 1981 POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS  
BASED ON PROJECTIONS BY THE LAWRENCE-BERKELEY LABORATORY  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA -





#### IV. Training Opportunities for Massachusetts Labor Force

Each year, a large amount of tax dollars is spend on employment and training programs in Massachusetts. These programs are designed to train and improve the employability and productivity of the state's labor force. This section has been designed to overview the programs and services implemented in the Commonwealth to aid in the recruiting and training of individuals needing employability services and to improve the Massachusetts' labor force in a growing economy.

##### a. Work Incentive Program (WIN)

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) was originally created by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act but was significantly changed by the 1971 amendment to the Act. WIN is jointly administered by the U.S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare through state employment agencies all over the country.

The 1971 amendments mandated the requirements that all persons applying for or receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) must register with the WIN program for employment or training as a condition of eligibility for AFDC. The WIN program is a major effort to help those people receiving AFDC to become productive workers. The program provides social, medical, and childcare services and offers counseling, employability planning, work and training assignments, job placement and other assistance. The major emphasis of the program is putting individuals into immediate job placement rather than on counseling or extensive institutional training; thus, the AFDC recipients receive more emphasis on seeking employment rather than just receiving their AFDC welfare payment. The program is represented by 36 teams throughout Massachusetts.

An interesting aspect of the WIN program is the number of individuals in working registrant's status. A working registrant is a sole parent who is employed more than 30 hours a week and who receives an AFDC supplement to wages earned. They will be deregistered from the WIN Program when their wages (after pay raises and promotions) reach a level which makes them ineligible to receive AFDC payments. Over 13 percent of WIN registrants are in working registrant status, an incremental approach to economic self-sufficiency. An additional five percent are in subsidized employment components. When the WIN registrants are working more than 30 hours a week, are in unsubsidized employment, and are no longer receiving AFDC payments, they are deregistered from the program.



b. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 was developed in Washington to establish a new community employment service system to aid persons in job placement as well as providing them with training and other supportive services. There are nine Prime Sponsors, eight of which represent consortia of municipalities based on the following cities: Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, New Bedford, and Brockton, plus a sponsor - the Balance of State.

The CETA Act of 1973 was implemented in Massachusetts with the purpose of identifying and allotting funds to target groups which are experiencing job-related problems. Some of these target groups are the long-term unemployed, economically disadvantaged, ex-offenders, older workers, persons with a limited knowledge of the English language, and Vietnam-era veterans.

CETA Eligibility Information

Title 11B

Services available under this Title includes: Orientation, Assessment (including Testing), Classroom Occupational Training, On-the-job Training, Work Experience, Individual Referral to short term public and private vocational training courses and job development. Basic Education, English as a Second Language and GED courses are also available in combination with vocational training, for employability improvement. All of these services are designed to improve the employability of participants within relatively short periods of time. At this time, there are no provisions for remedial education or vocational training courses which would require a great length of time.

Eligibility

Applicants must be:

1. Economically disadvantaged and unemployed or underemployed and a member of a significant segment.
2. Willing and able to participate in ES/CETA services/programs.
3. Lacking a marketable skill.





The current significant client groups are:

- Special Veteran
- Recently Separated Veteran
- Disabled Veteran (also included as handicapped)
- Welfare Recipient
- Former Manpower Trainee
- Under 22
- Over 45
- Handicapped
- Law Offender
- Minority
- Female Head of Household
- Limited English Speaking
- Economically Disadvantaged

Limits participation:

1. No one can be in any CETA program longer than  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  years in a five year period;
2. No one can be in PSE longer than 78 weeks in a five-year period. There also is a waiver for on-board enrollees at the Secretary's discretion if a prime sponsor is having extreme hardship in placing PSE enrollees in unsubsidized jobs, or if the area has 7% or more unemployment.

PSE wages may not exceed \$10,000 per year, adjusted upward by the ratio that local wage rates bear to national average, but not to exceed 20% of the maximum (no more than \$12,000), with some exceptions. Further, average wages in each prime sponsor area may not exceed \$7,200, adjusted by the ratio that the local wage bears to the national average.

Title IID

This Title provides temporary public service jobs in State, City, Town, County agencies and departments. These jobs are now limited to a one-year duration. Job development services are provided to place participants in subsidized employment.

Eligibility

Participants in training programs and services (except upgrading and retraining) must have been economically disadvantaged and either unemployed, underemployed, or in school. Participants in PSE must have been economically disadvantaged and unemployed 15 or more weeks or on welfare. PSE must be entry level and combined with training and supportive services, if available. Supplementation of wages under this title is specifically prohibited.



### Title III

#### Special Federal Responsibilities:

Programs for persons who have a particular disadvantage in the labor market, including Native Americans, migrants and other seasonal farmworkers, the handicapped, women, displaced homemakers, public assistance recipients, and other special target groups.

Authorized welfare demonstration projects, projects for the middle-aged and older workers, and a program for better coordination between prime sponsors and state employment security agencies.

### Title IV

#### Youth Programs:

The Job Corps, Summer Youth Programs, and programs enacted in the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (except the Young Adult Conservation Corps which is still Title VIII), namely, Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects, Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects, and Youth Employment and Training Programs. The Job Corps and Summer Youth Program are authorized for 4 years and the 3 new youth programs for 2.

### Title VI

#### Countercyclical Public Service Employment Program

Temporary public service employment opportunities during periods of high unemployment, in sufficient number to employ 20 percent of the unemployed in excess of 4 percent unemployment, and 25 percent of the excess when national unemployment is 7 percent or higher. Participants must be unemployed at least 10 of the last 12 weeks or on welfare, and from a family whose income does not exceed the BLS lower living standard budget.

##### 1. The Youth Employment and Training Program

The Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP) under the CETA Act, involves such services as classroom and on-the-job training, testing, placement, and work experience programs for youth ages 16 to 21, who meet certain low income criteria. The YETP pays firms to train young people in specific job-related skills.



## 2. Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects

The purpose of the Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects under the CETA act is to test the impact on high school return, retention, and completion rates of a job guarantee for 16 to 19 year old disadvantaged youth who are in school or willing to return. The program provides wage subsidies for companies who offer new part-time jobs or part-time jobs and training for these youth after school and during summer vacations. Participation of Massachusetts firms in this program encourages young people to complete their education and at the same time eases their transition into the work force.

## 3. Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Project

The Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Project is a CETA program which seeks to employ 16 to 19 year olds in work projects which will benefit the community. Business, public and private agencies, schools, and other community based organizations work together to design and operate projects that provide youth with employment, work experience, skill training and opportunities for community service.

## Title VII

### Private Sector Opportunities for the Economically Disadvantaged:

Authorized a Private Sector Initiative Program (PSIP) to demonstrate the effectiveness of ways of increasing the involvement of the business community, including minority and small businesses, in employment and training activities supported by CETA, and increase private sector jobs for the economically disadvantaged.

Provides funds for the establishment of private industry councils (a majority of whose members must be from the business community) which shall participate with prime sponsors in developing opportunities for economically disadvantaged persons in the private sector.

## Title VIII

### Young Adult Conservation Corps:

Provides employment and experience in various occupational skills to out-of-school young people from all social and economic backgrounds through work on conservation and other projects on federal and nonfederal public lands and waters. Participants may be hired for a maximum of 12 months. Operated under agreement by Department of Labor, Agriculture, and Interior. Authorized for 4 years, through FY 1982.





### c. Apprenticeship Program

Apprentice training is a system under which a trainee acquires vocational skills "on-the-job" by working with journeyman craftsmen for a designated period of time. The training periods usually range from one to six years; most trade occupations require three to four years. The trainees are paid while they are training on the job. The wage rates usually start at about half the journeyman's rate up to 95 percent of the full pay near the end of the apprenticeship.

Apprenticeship programs are conducted as a joint effort by employers and schools with related instruction given in vocational schools and junior colleges, sometimes utilizing home study courses. During the duration of the program, study records are kept and the training progress of the apprentices are frequently evaluated. All apprenticeship programs in the Commonwealth must be approved by and registered with the State Division of Apprentice Training.

Both men and women are eligible to apply; both must be at least 16 years of age. The applicants must be physically able to do the work of the trade. There are approximately 415 apprenticeable trades, many being specialized jobs within certain occupations.

### d. Job Corps

#### How It Works:

A national system of 60 residential centers in 31 States and Puerto Rico provides basic education, vocational training, counseling, health care, and similar renewal services to help disadvantaged young men and women, 16 through 21, prepare for jobs and for responsible citizenship.

Enrollees in Job Corps residential centers receive room and board, clothing for work and dress, books and other learning supplies, and cash allowance, part of which is paid on leaving the program after satisfactory participation. A few of the centers can also accommodate young people who do not live on center but take training during the day. Enrollees may stay in Job Corps as long as 2 years, and at the end of their stay are given assistance in finding a job.

Training, often by skilled union workers, is given in such occupation as heavy equipment operation, auto repair, carpentry, painting, masonry, nursing and other health care jobs, clerical and office work, and electronic assembly. Basic education includes reading, mathematics, social studies, and preparation for the General Education Development (GED) high school equivalency examination.



e. Help Through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE)

This new program, known as HIRE II, is administered through the Regional offices of the Employment and Training Administration Department of Labor and is operated by participating CETA Title I prime sponsors. The prime sponsors which are state and local units of government with a population of 100 thousand or more, enter into contracts with private for-profit companies that agree to hire and train eligible individuals.

The firms are reimbursed by the Prime Sponsor for the extraordinary training costs incurred to provide participants with skills and abilities needed for acceptable performance in the firm's regular work force. The jobs are mostly at entry level and will pay at least \$3.50 per hour. Recruitment priority is given to Disabled Veterans and to Vietnam Era Veterans.

f. Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP)

Some 2,000 disabled Vietnam-era veterans have been hired nation-wide by state employment service offices to serve as special recruitment clerks in local job service offices in 100 of the Nation's largest cities to locate and inform jobless disabled veterans about the education, job training, and employment benefits for which they are eligible. This staff works with the Veterans' Administration, veteran's organizations and other groups to find those veterans in need of job services. The DVOP staff has access to all the resources of the job service offices, including the job bank system for referral to job openings. In addition, DVOP staff assists in the development of private sector jobs for disabled veterans. Funds for the employment of DVOP staff are provided under CETA. For the current fiscal year, more than 25 million has been earmarked nation-wide for the program which will be continued through September 30, 1982. Within Massachusetts, approximately sixty-five disabled Vietnam - era Veterans have been hired on the DVOP staff to work in the Division of Employment Security.

New Training Program Development

Governor King announced in the early fall of 1979 that Fall River had been designated as one of four job training centers in the state. The center will train up to 1,000 people each year. Those to be trained will be primarily unemployed, underemployed and the economically disadvantaged. The center is expected to be located in the Borden Mills complex and is anticipated to open sometime in early 1981. About \$2 million will be made available through EDA to rehabilitate a portion of the Borden Mills complex and prepare it for the training center.





## V. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates (1979 Benchmark) show that employment in the Fall River Labor Market Area averaged 57,600 in 1979. In comparison with the 1978 annual average of 55,400, this represents an increase of 2,200 jobs or 4.0 percent over the year. (see Table 2). It is interesting to note that the nonmanufacturing sector accounted for nearly all of the yearly increase with 2,100 jobs while the manufacturing sector increased by only 100 jobs over the year. 1,600 jobs of the 2,100 increase in nonmanufacturing employment were accounted for by two categories: services (+1,200) and government (+400).

Over the decade, it is significant to note the shift which has occurred between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. In 1970, for example, manufacturing stood at 23,200 while the 1979 figure is 20,700, a drop of 2,500 jobs or 10.8 percent. In nonmanufacturing, employment stood at 27,800 jobs in 1970 as compared with 36,900 in 1979, an increase of 9,100 jobs or 32.7 percent. Manufacturing has decreased as a percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary from 45.5 percent in 1970 to 35.9 percent in 1979 and follows a trend that is consistent with the national and statewide patterns of moving from a goods producing to a service producing economy.

With regard to the outlook for the future, there have been a couple of major employment developments announced early this year. Fall River Herald News Staff Reporter James N. Dunbar reported that the first shipment of 850,000 tons of domestic coal was recently unloaded at the New England Power Company's Brayton Point Station in Somerset. Some 20,000 tons of West Virginia bituminous coal arrived at the plant at the end of January (1980) aboard the 525 - foot barge "Caribbean" out of Norfolk, Virginia. This is the country's first major shift from oil to coal at a generating plant and hopefully will be an example to bring the region and the country into energy independence. When the NEP plant is completed next year, it could mean a savings of 500 million gallons of oil per year at the 1,650 megawatt plant. It is estimated that this conversion could possibly result in a savings of a minimum of \$10 million per year in electrical costs, thereby reducing our dependence on foreign oil. The cost of refitting three of the four generating units at the plant with improved electrostatic precipitators to remove particulate emissions from the stacks is costing \$130 million. NEP President John F. Kaslow has said: "The switch to coal at our Brayton Point Station is a significant step toward moving our company, the region, and the nation closer to energy independence." Coal burning at Brayton Point now means a savings of about \$3 million a month for the one million customers of the retail companies which include Massachusetts Electric, Narragansett Electric in Providence, and Granite State Electric in New Hampshire. It will take until June (1980) to deliver the entire 850,000 tons from West Virginia, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.



A spokesman for NEP said: " Fall Riverites will get used to seeing the big barges coming in with the coal, and later a coal ship ." It takes a ton of coal to do the generating work of four barrels of oil. Cost of the coal which hopefully will reduce dependence on foreign energy from 73 to 10 percent over a 15 year period is presently \$49 a ton.

In a major new development announced in early February and reported by the Taunton Daily Gazette, Governor Edward J. King announced plans for a \$1.8 billion synthetic fuel production plant on the remote Fall River Reservation property in the northern part of the city. This is a move which is expected to bolster employment in Bristol County. King said at a press conference that the plant will be eligible for substantial subsidies under President Carter's synthetic fuel program and will be developed by E G & G ., a Boston - based energy technology firm. The plant is intended to convert coal and other non-petroleum products into synthetic liquid and solid fuels. It would be located about equidistant from Taunton, New Bedford and Fall River center on a six square mile site earlier proposed for an oil refinery. (The refinery plan has not been abandoned and could be developed in the future adjacent to the synthetic plant). State Senator John F. Parker of Taunton has said that Fall River is the only area of the state to favor development of a badly needed fuel plant. Parker said: "It will be one of the greatest uplifting things in the area that can be imagined". He said it was obvious that private industry intended to develop the plant in an area where employment is sagging but more importantly where local people welcome such a facility. (By a 3-1 margin on a referendum vote, Fall River voters have come out overwhelmingly in favor of development of an oil refinery in the city).

Industry-wise it would be very difficult to project any employment growth in the apparel industry at this time. Foreign imports are still having significant impact on the industry and the number of apparel employees leaving the industry via retirement is not being balanced off by new entrants into apparel related occupations, particularly power sewing machine operators (stitchers). Additionally, the impact of the national recession is hurting this industry which relies very substantially on out-of-state exporting for its' sales. Although over the 1978 to 1979 years' employment has remained the same at 9,300, the fact is that the apparel industry has declined by 1,700 jobs or 15.5 percent going from 11,000 people employed in 1973 to 9,300 in 1979. The employment trend for the apparel industry is clearly not favorable. What we would project is a moderate but imminent decline in employment. We are also projecting that the men's suits' and coats' apparel subsector may be a source of strength depending on the severity of the recession. Additionally, employment in the uniforms' and military subsector is expected to remain stable.





Employment in the wholesale and retail trade industry remained virtually unchanged over the 1978 to 1979 calendar years with 11,600 jobs posted in 1978 and 11,800 in 1979. Over the decade, employment in this industry has increased by 1,500 or approximately fifteen (15) percent going from 10,300 jobs in 1970 to 11,800 in 1979. We are projecting that employment will increase slightly or remain stable in the short-term future. Both fast food chains and department stores indicate there has been a reversal in the mix of full-time and part-time workers. Part-time workers now outnumber full-time workers. The impact of the credit crunch on employment in retail sales is difficult to assess but the propensity should be negative. Pockets of strength will include grocery stores and drug stores.

Employment in the services industry has increased substantially over the 1978 to 1979 calendar years going from 9,300 jobs in 1978 to 10,500 in 1979, an increase of 1,200 jobs or approximately thirteen (13) percent. The services industry is the only industry which registered an increase in employment in the Fall River LMA during the 1974 to 1975 recession and we have no reason to believe that any future recession would produce dissimilar results. When people cannot afford to buy durable (or nondurable) goods, they often turn to services as a way to ease their real as well as perceived economic miseries.

Table 3 breaks down nonagricultural wage and salary employment by month for 1979.





Table 2 Fall River Labor Market Area - Employment

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Annual Average 1970-1979 (in 000's) +

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
BENCHMARKED TO	(1974)	(1974)	(1974)	(1974)	(1975)	(1976)	(1977)	(1978)	(1979)	(1979)
Nonagricultural Total Employment	51.0	50.4	51.4	51.2	50.9	49.1	52.0	53.6	55.4	57.6
Manufacturing Total	23.2	22.4	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.9	20.5	20.3	20.6	20.7
Durable Goods Total*	—	—	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4
Nondurable Goods Total*	—	—	18.8	19.0	18.3	17.5	17.9	17.3	17.4	17.3
Textile Mill Prods.	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.5
Apparel & Related Prods.	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.3
Other Nondurable Goods	8.4	7.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
Nonmanufacturing Total	27.8	28.0	28.6	29.4	30.2	29.2	31.5	33.3	34.8	36.9
Contract Construction*	—	—	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Transportation & Public Util.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.1	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance & R. E.*	—	—	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Services & Mining*	—	—	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.3	10.5
Government Total	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.4
*INA for 1970 & 1971										
**Other										
Nonmanufacturing (1970 & 1971)	10.4**	10.9**								
(Sum of Contract Construction; Finance, Insurance & R. E.; & Services)										

SOURCE: BLS/DES 790

NONAGRICULTURAL SERIES

ANNUAL AVERAGES



# REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT

FOR 1979  
(Year)

Table 3 Fall River Labor Market Area  
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment-1979

Sheet 1 of 1 sheets

State (Name)	State (Code)	Area (Name)	Area (Code)	Transmittal date	Estimates adjusted to (benchmark date)	1979								
MASSACHUSETTS	25	FALL RIVER	2480											
This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions, or (b) series which have not been submitted previously. One copy of each report should be sent to BLS Washington (See CES Manual for address to be used for mailing), and one copy to the BLS Regional Office. Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail. Include division totals even though not published. Round employment to nearest hundred. Place pertinent comments on reverse side.														
PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Nonagricultural Total	000000	55.4	54.9	55.8	58.0	57.9	58.8	57.1	58.8	58.3	58.0	58.6	59.0	57.6
Manufacturing Total	300005	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.8	19.5	20.8	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	20.7
Durable Goods Total	300035	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
Nondurable Goods Total	400025	17.4	17.2	16.9	17.4	17.2	17.4	16.1	17.4	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.3
Textile Mill Prods.	422005	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5
Apparel & Rel. Prods.	423005	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.3
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
Construction	200005	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Transportation & P. Util.	500005	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.8
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	700005	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Services & Mining	800055	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.2	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.5
Government Total	998008	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.4
SOURCE: BLS/DES 790														
Nonagricultural Series														





## VI. Recent Unemployment Trends and Projections

Total unemployment in the Fall River Labor Market Area reached a year's high of 7,681 in January 1979 for an unemployment rate of 9.8 percent of the labor force of 78,206 and the 1979 year's low was reached in October 1979 with 4,059 people unemployed for an unemployment rate of 5.4 percent. The 1979 annual average unemployment rate was 7.2 percent (see Table 4), slightly higher than the year before.

As of June 1979, bench work was the occupation which accounted for the greatest number of insured unemployed with 466 people out of work or 23.1 percent of the total insured unemployed that month. This occupation was followed by miscellaneous work (380 unemployed or 18.8 percent), clerical sales (276 unemployed or 13.7 percent), machine trades (256 unemployed or 12.7 percent) and structural (220 unemployed or 10.9 percent).

This 1979 annual average unemployment rate compares with the 1978 annual average of 7.1 percent, 1977 annual average of 9.2 percent, 1976 annual average of 9.3 percent, 1975 annual average of 11.5 percent and 1974 annual average of 7.8 percent.

The first quarter 1980 average unemployment rate was 8.1 percent which compares favorably with 9.1 percent for the first quarter of 1979. Typically, the highest monthly unemployment rates in the LMA occur during the year's first quarter so that all that really can be said about this year's first quarter (1980) is that it is running fairly "normal" for the year but at a slightly lesser rate (by one percentage point) than the first quarter of 1979. In the context of a looming recession, this year's lower average first quarter unemployment rate should not be construed to indicate that there will be a lower annual average unemployment rate for 1980 than for 1979.

Table 5 compares selected unemployment insurance activities for the monthly survey weeks of the first quarter of 1979 with the monthly survey weeks of the first quarter of 1980. A comparison of the first quarterly averages for both initial claims and continued claims activities between 1979 and 1980 shows no appreciable differences and this is consistent with the slight variation in unemployment rates for first quarter 1979 compared to first quarter 1980.

Table 6 ranks major labor market areas by unemployment rates for both 1978 and 1979. On a relative basis, the Fall River LMA has maintained the same (second highest) standing with regard to the other major labor market areas in 1979 as in 1978. Indeed, except for Fall River with a one-tenth of a percentage point increase in 1979, all the other major areas had average unemployment rates which were the same or lower in 1979 than in 1978. All the areas maintained their same relative standing to one another in ranking from 1978 to 1979.



Table 7 compares the annual average unemployment levels for the State as well as the major labor market areas from 1978 to 1979. This Table also shows the amounts and the percents of changes in unemployment levels over this time frame. The Table lastly ranks the labor market areas by order of percent change with the greatest percent decline (Fitchburg-Leominster) being first. There are only two areas which actually show an increase in the unemployment level (s) and Fall River, unfortunately, is one with an annual average increase of 100 persons. By this analysis, the Fall River LMA looks worse than any other area.

Another way of analyzing the unemployment situation is to determine the proportion of Fall River Labor Market Area residents who are unemployed in relationship to total State unemployment. Table 8 shows that 3.4 percent of the State's 1979 annual average unemployed persons were residents of the Fall River Labor Market Area in comparison to 3.1 percent of the State's 1978 annual average unemployed, an annual average increase of 0.3 percentage points. This Table substantiates that the unemployed population (as a percent of the State's total unemployed) in this Labor Market Area is increasing in relation to other major labor market areas. (In 1977, the comparable percentage was 2.8 percent).



Table 4 Fall River LMA  
Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total  
Unemployment and Unemployment Rates for 1979

1979	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment/ Percent of Labor Force
January	78,206	70,525	7,681	9.8
February	77,443	70,567	6,876	8.9
March	77,635	71,005	6,630	8.5
April	77,606	72,453	5,153	6.6
May	75,877	70,988	4,889	6.4
June	78,823	73,979	4,844	6.1
July	77,334	72,027	5,307	6.9
August	75,824	71,751	4,073	5.4
September	77,234	71,234	6,000	7.8
October	74,501	70,442	4,059	5.4
November	74,939	69,622	5,317	7.1
December	76,001	70,490	5,511	7.3
Annual Average	76,785	71,257	5,528	7.2

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY -  
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT





Table 5 Fall River IMA  
Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities  
(By Place of Residence)

	<u>Initial Claims</u>				<u>Continued Claims</u>			
	<u>Weeks Ending</u>				<u>Weeks Ending</u>			
<u>1979 - FIRST QUARTER</u>	<u>January 20</u>	<u>February 24</u>	<u>March 24</u>	<u>January 20</u>	<u>February 24</u>	<u>March 24</u>	<u>January 20</u>	<u>February 24</u>
<u>Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs</u>								
<u>ALL PROGRAMS</u>	672	884	640	3,273	3,331	2,957		
Regular UI Benefits	672	884	640	3,273	3,331	2,957		
Extended UI Benefits (TREX)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<u>1980 - FIRST QUARTER</u>	<u>January 19</u>	<u>February 23</u>	<u>March 22</u>	<u>January 19</u>	<u>February 23</u>	<u>March 22</u>		
<u>Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs</u>								
<u>ALL PROGRAMS</u>	752	1,100	526	3,075	3,323	2,960		
Regular UI Benefits	752	1,100	526	3,075	3,323	2,960		
Extended UI Benefits (TREX)	0	0	0	0	0	0		

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY - RESEARCH DEPARTMENT



Table 6 Fall River LMA  
Unemployment Rates for Major Labor Market Areas-  
Comparison and Ranking for 1978 and 1979 - (Annual Averages)

<u>LABOR MARKET AREA</u>	<u>1978 - Annual Average</u>		<u>1979 - Annual Average</u>	
	<u>RATE</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>RANK</u>
New Bedford	8.5	1	7.8	1
Fall River	7.1	2	7.2	2
Lawrence-Haverhill	6.5	(tied for 3rd)	6.5	3
Brockton	6.5	(tied for 3rd)	6.2	4
Pittsfield	6.5	(tied for 3rd)	5.9	5
Lowell	6.3	6	5.5	6
Boston	5.8	7	5.3	7
Fitchburg-Leominster	5.6	8	4.9	8
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	5.3	9	4.8	9
Worcester	4.9	10	4.7	10
NOTE: <u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	6.1		5.5	

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY - RESEARCH DEPARTMENT





Table 7 Fall River IMA  
1978 and 1979 (Annual Averages) Comparison of Unemployment  
for the State and Major Labor Market Areas (in 000's)

Labor Market Area	Unemployment 1978-Annual Average	Unemployment 1979-Annual Average	Amount Change	Percent Change (1978 to 1979)	Ranked by IMA by Percent Change
MASSACHUSETTS	173.0	160.0	-13.0	-7.5	
(IMA's Ranked Alphabetically)					
Boston	79.4	73.9	- 5.5	-6.9	Fitchburg-Leominster (1)
Brockton	5.1	5.0	- .1	-2.0	Lowell (2)
Fall River	5.4	5.5	+ .1	+1.9	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke (3)
Fitchburg-Leominster	2.7	2.4	- .3	-11.1	New Bedford (4)
Lawrence-Haverhill	8.9	9.0	+ .1	+ 1.1	Boston (5)
Lowell	7.3	6.5	- .8	-11.0	Pittsfield (6)
New Bedford	6.8	6.3	- .5	- 7.4	Worcester (7)
Pittsfield	4.5	4.2	- 0.3	- 6.7	Brockton (8)
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	14.5	13.3	- 1.2	- 8.3	Lawrence-Haverhill (9)
Worcester	9.6	9.2	- .4	- 4.2	Fall River (10)

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY - RESEARCH DEPARTMENT



Table 8 Fall River LMA

Unemployment by Major Labor Market Areas as a Percent of State Unemployment  
1978-Annual Average - and 1979-Annual Average (in 000's)

LABOR MARKET AREA	1978-Annual Average		1979-Annual Average	
	Unemployment	Percent of Total	Unemployment	Percent of Total
MASSACHUSETTS	173.0	100.0	160.0	100.0
(LMA's Ranked (Alphabetically))				
Boston	79.4	45.9	73.9	46.2
Brockton	5.1	2.9	5.0	3.1
Fall River	5.4	3.1	5.5	3.4
Fitchburg-Leominster	2.7	1.6	2.4	1.5
Lawrence-Haverhill	8.9	5.1	9.0	5.6
Lowell	7.3	4.2	6.5	4.1
New Bedford	6.8	3.9	6.3	3.9
Pittsfield	4.5	2.6	4.2	2.6
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	14.5	8.4	13.3	8.3
Worcester	9.6	5.5	9.2	5.8

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY - RESEARCH DEPARTMENT



## VII. Individuals in Need of Employment Services

Significant segments of those individuals in need of employment services (Job Matching Activities of the Job Service) include veterans, the handicapped, minorities, women, youth, older workers, economically disadvantaged, public assistance recipients and other miscellaneous groups who help to make up the hard-core unemployed. In general, most of the individuals in need of employment services have few marketable skills. During a period where an impending recession would seem to indicate that surplus labor will exist in many occupations, disadvantaged workers will find themselves in competition with highly skilled and better trained workers for existing jobs. Because all reasonable projections indicate a dearth of employment opportunities, the jobs usually taken by the disadvantaged are being filled by someone overqualified. Some of the problems which have plagued the disadvantaged for some time are listed below.

### 1. Lack of Suitable Training and Experience:

Though jobs are listed on Job Bank at the local office, applicants find that their qualifications and experience do not match up with the available job orders. Those positions for which the applicant is suited may be of the low-skilled, low-paying variety often times coupled with poor working conditions and little chance for advancement.

### 2. Language Barrier:

One of the main barriers to employment of disadvantaged workers in the Fall River LMA is a lack of knowledge of the English language. An ability to communicate effectively is most vital if one is to compete for worthwhile jobs. This problem is of particular concern to the large segment of the population who are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in ethnic neighborhoods where everyone speaks the same language, and there is little need to learn English. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new skills, which would expand their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

### 3. Age:

The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in recent years. (According to the U. S. Census, over 36 percent of the population is over 45 years of age. Projected Fiscal Year 1981 figures for the Fall River LMA indicate that slightly over 40 percent of the population is in this age group.) Many older workers face longer duration of unemployment because they do not possess the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment.





The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also reentrants into the labor force whose skills are often obsolete.

4. There is a decided lack of suitable public transportation that would link residents of the city of Fall River with surrounding communities.

With the exception of Tiverton and Little Compton located in Rhode Island, the remainder or approximately ninety percent of the Fall River LMA population is located in Bristol County, Massachusetts. The Fall River LMA population (located in Massachusetts) constitutes approximately thirty-five (35) percent of the Bristol County population. Table 9 is included herein to provide the reader with an Analysis of the Bristol County Applicant Population As of September 30, 1979. This Table (9) provides a good breakdown of the disadvantaged applicant population in the Job Service offices of Bristol County. As can be readily noted, the vast majority of the disadvantaged applicant population is unemployed. There is every reason to believe that the (Mass. portion of the) Fall River LMA segment of the Bristol County applicant population is fairly represented across the board in Table 9.



Table 9 ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

25 MASSACHUSETTS  
005 COUNTY: BRISTOL

## ALL APPLICANTS

CATEGORY	*****TOTAL APPLICANTS*****				*****DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS*****				*****VETERAN APPLICANTS*****			
	TOTAL	UNEM- PLAYED	EMPLOYED PRT/TIME	YOUTH 16-21	HANDICP	PUBLIC ASSIST	TOTAL	UNEM- PLAYED	EMPLOYED PRT/TIME	YOUTH 16-21	TOTAL	DISABLD
AGE/SEX,TOTAL	35,466	27,002	1,493	9,844	2,315	7,961	15,408	12,615	643	994	3,609	4,577
MALE,TOTAL	17,834	13,355	549	5,460	1,532	2,062	6,294	5,253	121	193	1,988	4,394
14-15	484	433	1	0	1	116	383	375	0	1	0	0
16-17	1,312	951	30	1,312	17	301	701	560	9	10	701	2
18	1,044	744	69	1,044	20	115	369	277	12	14	369	6
19	1,134	820	49	1,134	19	78	352	281	9	8	352	1
20-21	1,970	1,362	76	1,970	64	129	566	450	15	15	566	38
22-24	2,649	1,911	94	0	160	194	756	617	12	29	0	178
25-44	6,791	5,148	177	0	693	853	2,367	1,984	50	92	0	581
45-54	1,284	1,028	30	0	285	202	492	430	10	18	0	2,289
55-64	930	754	17	0	234	70	250	224	3	6	0	521
65/OVER	236	204	6	0	39	4	58	55	.1	0	0	67
FEMALE,TOTAL	17,632	13,647	944	4,384	783	5,899	9,114	7,362	522	801	1,621	183
14-15	306	265	0	0	0	83	257	250	0	0	0	0
16-17	1,099	858	19	1,099	9	235	553	467	2	3	553	0
18	851	569	63	851	11	113	315	242	13	8	315	2
19	933	644	53	933	17	90	283	234	5	7	283	3
20-21	1,501	1,073	78	1,501	35	160	470	394	17	19	470	11
22-24	1,785	1,371	74	0	46	280	566	476	18	23	0	37
25-44	8,051	6,272	535	0	378	3,863	5,082	3,955	404	596	0	89
45-54	2,006	1,648	91	0	163	230	1,148	950	54	124	0	21
55-64	976	839	30	0	115	230	401	356	9	21	0	20
65/OVER	124	108	1	0	9	11	39	38	0	0	0	0
RACE/SEX,TOTAL	35,466	27,002	1,493	9,844	2,315	7,961	15,408	12,615	643	994	3,609	4,577
MALE,TOTAL	17,834	13,355	549	5,460	1,532	2,062	6,294	5,253	121	193	1,988	4,394
WHITE	16,338	12,305	525	4,995	1,450	1,770	5,475	4,617	113	171	1,692	4,132
BLACK	985	675	20	318	57	187	516	388	6	16	201	216
HISPANIC	428	324	3	127	20	94	276	228	1	5	87	29
AMER/INDIAN	12	8	0	3	0	2	5	3	0	0	3	6
ASIAN/PACIFIC	54	37	0	13	5	8	17	14	0	1	4	9
INA	17	6	1	4	0	1	5	3	1	0	1	2
FEMALE,TOTAL	17,632	13,647	944	4,384	783	5,899	9,114	7,362	522	801	1,621	183
WHITE	16,258	12,618	897	3,990	731	5,195	8,114	6,572	487	725	1,364	172
BLACK	980	713	35	294	30	195	705	543	29	59	187	9
HISPANIC	329	265	9	90	17	183	261	221	5	15	63	2
AMER/INDIAN	15	12	1	4	2	8	12	10	1	0	4	0
ASIAN/PACIFIC	41	33	1	3	2	11	18	14	0	2	1	0
INA	9	6	1	3	1	3	4	2	0	0	2	0





#### VIII. Employment Outlook by Occupation

Table 10 shows job openings by major occupational category for the Fall River local Job Service office, (this Table also includes data for the Fall River WIN program as well as the Fall River CETA), at the beginning of March 1980 as well as the job openings remaining unfilled at the end of March 1980. This Table also shows the jobs which remained unfilled 30 days or more at the end of March 1980. Bench Work is the major occupational category which clearly stands out as the category with the most openings available at 317 or 46 percent of the total available openings at month's beginning. Even at month's end, there were 237 bench work jobs or 53 percent of the total jobs still remaining unfilled.

Table 11 breaks down Table 10 into both two and three digit occupational codes. And Table 12 breaks down Table 10 by average pay offered within selected industrial groupings.

#### IX. Labor Supply - Demand/Imbalance

According to the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, from October 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980, there were 8,473 persons who registered as applicants for the Fall River Labor Market Area. These individuals, by definition, have indicated that they are ready, able, and willing to work. As of March 31, 1980, there were 4,146 job applicants recorded as still being in the active files for the LMA. Also, according to the (ESAR) System, a total of 1,825 jobs were received from employers during this same time period - October 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980. Of this number of job openings, 896 were reported as being filled by the Job Matching Service with 595 jobs reported as still being unfilled as of March 31, 1980. Therefore, the percentage of unfilled job openings to active job applicants for the LMA as of March 31, 1980 is approximately fourteen (14) percent (595 jobs/4,146 applicants). In other words, there are nearly seven (7) times as many applicants as there are registered unfilled openings.

Clearly, therefore, a reasonable conclusion is that there is a decided labor supply - demand imbalance within the Fall River Labor Market Area. However, it should be noted that not all of these active job applicants are unemployed. These latter individuals may have simply registered with the Job Matching Service for improved employment opportunities. And, therefore, the job openings/ job applicants percentage may be somewhat distorted by this kind of job registration activity. Nevertheless, a very real and substantial labor supply-demand imbalance still exists.



Table 10---ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY  
FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	OPENINGS AVAILABLE				OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END				UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE
	NUMBER		AVERAGE PAY		TOTAL		CURRENT	LAST MONTH	
	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH	CURRENT	LAST MONTH			
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	687	410	\$ 7,996/YR*	\$ 7,855/YR*	443	249	78	153	
PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	40	35	10,069/YR*	11,097/YR*	22	29	9	23	
CLERICAL AND SALES	97	77	7,129/YR*	7,317/YR*	66	60	28	31	
SERVICE	71	79	3.67/HR*	3.64/HR*	37	45	15	29	
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED	26	1	4.18/HR*	5.00/HR*	25	1	INA	1	
PROCESSING	20	14	4.42/HR*	4.76/HR*	6	14	2	11	
MACHINE TRADES	35	33	4.33/HR*	3.44/HR*	12	12	INA	7	
BENCH WORK	317	110	3.70/HR*	3.56/HR*	237	69	20	40	
STRUCTURAL WORK	44	20	4.91/HR*	4.76/HR*	28	11	3	7	
MISCELLANEOUS	37	41	3.30/HR*	3.19/HR*	10	8	1	4	



Table 11-ES Job Bank Openings and Average Pay

BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFULFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFULFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	687	\$ 7,996	443	\$ 8,053	78	\$ 8,274
0 & 1 PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	40	10,069	22	10,373	9	12,202
005 CIVIL ENGINEERING						
007 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	2	13,750	1	10,000	1	10,000
01 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	1	11,180	0	0	0	0
012 INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	1	9,100	0	0	0	0
02 MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES	1	7,280	0	0	0	0
029 MATHEMATICS & PHYSIC AL SCIENCES, M.E.C.	1	7,280	0	0	0	0
07 MEDICINE AND HEALTH 072 DENTISTS	1	0	0	0	0	0
09 EDUCATION	5	15,505	5	15,505	1	26,998
090 COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	2	26,762	2	26,762	1	26,998
094 EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED	1	8,000	1	8,000	0	0
099 EDUCATION, M.E.C.	2	8,000	2	8,000	0	0
10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SCIENCES	1	11,500	0	0	0	0
102 MUSEUM CURATORS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1	11,500	0	0	0	0
14 ART	6	7,093	6	7,093	0	0
144 FINE ARTS: PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS	6	7,093	6	7,093	0	0
15 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	1	16,125	1	16,125	1	16,125
150 DRAMATICS	1	16,125	1	16,125	1	16,125
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATIONS	3	8,831	3	8,831	2	9,700





Table 11--TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
165 PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGEMENT	1	\$ 7,093	1	\$ 7,093	0	\$ 0
168 INSP & INVEST MANAG AND PUBLIC SERVICE	1	9,900	1	9,900	1	9,900
169 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALTIES, N.E.C.	1	9,500	1	9,500	1	9,500
18 MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS, N.E.C.	5	10,141	1	12,000	1	12,000
182 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	1	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000
183 MANUFACTURING IND. MANAGEMENT	2	9,152	0	0	0	0
189 MISC. MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS N.E.C.	2	10,200	0	0	0	0
19 MISC. PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL/MANAGERIAL 195 SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK	13	8,670	5	8,700	3	8,433
	13	8,670	5	8,700	3	8,433
2 CLERICAL AND SALES	97	7,129	66	7,064	28	6,960
20 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING, FILING AND, RELATED	46	7,114	36	7,151	20	6,898
201 SECRETARIES	1	6,448	1	6,448	1	6,448
203 TYPISTS & TYPEWRITING G MACHINE OPERATORS	30	7,255	22	7,334	13	7,003
205 INTERVIEWING CLERKS	4	0	4	0	0	0
206 FILE CLERKS	3	6,772	2	6,772	2	6,772
207 DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATORS & TENDERS	2	7,098	2	7,098	0	0
209 STENOGRAPHY TYPING FILING & REL WRK NEC	6	6,698	5	6,698	4	6,760
21 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT-RECORDING	14	7,300	6	7,292	3	6,917
214 BILLING AND RATE CLERKS	1	6,448	0	0	0	0
215 PAYROLL TIMEKEEPING & DUTY ROSTER-CLERKS	4	7,678	1	7,000	0	0
216 ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICAL CLERKS	2	8,000	2	8,000	0	0
219 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT RECORDING	7	7,006	3	6,917	3	6,917



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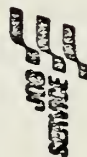






Table 11 -TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS  
MAP 1980

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS
TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
316 MEATCUTTING, EXC. IN SLAU. AND PACK. HOUSES	1	1	\$ 0
318 KITCHEN WORKERS, N.E.C.	5	3	3.10
319 FOOD/BEVERAGE PREPARATION & SVC., N.E.C.	1	1	4.00
35 MISC. PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	5	2	3.51
355 ATTN. WORK, HOSPITALS MORG. AND REL. HEALTH S	1	1	3.25
359 MISC. PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, NEC	4	1	3.57
36 APPAREL/FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	11	5	3.82
363 PRESSING SERVICE	11	5	3.82
37 PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	33	17	3.86
372 SEC. GRDS/CORR. OFFICES EXC. CROSS-TENDERS	27	11	3.97
376 POLICE AND RELATED WORK, EXC. IN PUB. SERVICE	2	2	3.50
379 PROTECTIVE SERVICES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	4	4	3.29
38 BUILDING AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	10	7	3.33
381 PORTERS AND CLEANERS	9	6	3.28
382 JANITORS	1	1	3.75
4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED	26	25	4.18
40 PLANT FARMING OCCUPATIONS	25	25	4.15
405 HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	25	25	4.15
44 FISHERY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1	0	5.00
441 NET SEINE, AND TRAP FISHERS	1	0	5.00

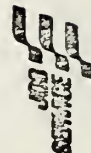




Table 11-TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

JOB TITLE		OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS		
TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	AVERAGE PAY		
5	PROCESSING	20	\$ 4.42	\$ 3.98	2	\$ 5.30
	52 PROC. FOOD, TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1	3.75	0	0	0
	526 COOKING AND BAKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	3.75	0	0	0
	55 CHEM. PLASTICS SYNTH RUBBER, PAINT PROCESS	5	4.27	4.78	2	5.30
	550 MIXING AND BLENDING	1	3.50	0	0	0
	554 COATING, CALENDERING, LAMINATING & FINISH.	2	5.30	5.30	2	5.30
	559 PROCESSING OF CHEMIC ALS & REL. PROD., NEC	2	3.63	3.75	0	0
	58 PROCESSING LEATHER, TEXTILES, & REL. PR.	14	4.53	3.17	0	0
	582 WASHING, STEAMING AND SATURATING	10	5.08	0	0	0
	583 IRONING, PRESS, GLAZ., STAK., CALEN, EMBOSS.	3	3.17	3.20	0	0
	589 LEATHER, TEXTILES & R EL. PROD. PROCESS., NEC	1	3.10	3.10	0	0
6	MACHINE TRADES	35	4.33	5.23	0	0
	60 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATIONS	12	5.25	5.50	0	0
	600 MACHINISTS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	11	5.37	5.50	0	0
	609 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	1	3.85	0	0	0
	61 METALWORKING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	7	3.98	0	0	0
	614 EXTRUDING AND DRAWING	2	4.13	0	0	0
	615 PUNCHING AND SHEARING	1	3.95	0	0	0
	616 FABRICATING MACHINE WORK	4	3.91	0	0	0
	62 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS	4	3.80	0	0	0

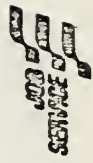




Table 11-TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
620 MTR. VEHICLE & ENGIN EER. EQUIP.MECHANICS	4	\$ 3.80	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
63 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS	1	4.50	1	4.50	0	0
638 MISC.MACHINE INSTALL ATION & REPAIR OCCS.	1	4.50	1	4.50	0	0
65 PRINTING OCCUPATIONS	2	3.83	0	0	0	0
652 PRINTING MACHINE WORK	2	3.83	0	0	0	0
66 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS	1	4.50	0	0	0	0
669 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	4.50	0	0	0	0
68 TEXTILE OCCUPATIONS	7	3.64	1	3.30	0	0
685 KNITTING OCCUPATIONS EXCEPT HOSIERY	7	3.64	1	3.30	0	0
69 MACHINE TRADES OCCU- PATIONS, N.E.C.	1	3.50	0	0	0	0
699 MISC. MACHINE WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	3.50	0	0	0	0
7 BENCH WORK	317	3.70	237	3.73	20	3.65
70 METAL PROD. FAB. ASS SEMBLY & REPAIR, NEC	6	3.42	1	3.10	0	0
700 FAB. ASSEM. REPAIR OF JEWEL.SILWRE.REL.PR	3	3.10	1	3.10	0	0
705 FILING GRINDING,BUF CLEANING & POL OCCS.	1	5.00	0	0	0	0
706 METAL UNIT ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTING N.E.C.	2	3.10	0	0	0	0
72 ASSEMBLY AND REPAIR OF ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	189	3.75	183	3.74	4	3.85
720 RADIO & TV RECEIVERS & PHONO. ASSEMB/REP	1	5.00	0	0	0	0
723 OCCS. IN ELEC. APPL & FIX ASSEMB & REP	8	3.85	4	3.85	4	3.85
726 ASSEM. & REP. OF ELE C.COMPON.& ACC., NEC	180	3.74	179	3.74	0	0





Table 11--TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
73 FAB/REPAIR OF PROD. MADE FROM ASST. MATER 739 FAB/REP. OF PROD. MADE FROM ASSORT. MATS. NEC	1	\$ 3.20	1	\$ 3.20	1	\$ 3.20
74 PAINTING, DECORATING AND RELATED OCCS. 741 SPRAY PAINTING	2	3.10	0	0	0	0
75 PLASTICS, SYN., RUBBER & REL. PROD. FAB/REP 759 FAB/REP. OF PLASTICS SYNTH., & RUBBER, NEC	4	3.10	0	0	0	0
78 FAB/REP OF TEXTILE LEATHER & REL. PROD. 781 LAY. OUT, MARK., CUT. & PUNCH, OCCS., NEC	115	3.67	52	3.70	15	3.63
782 HANDSEWING, MENDING EMBROID., & KNIT, NEC	13	3.56	6	3.15	1	3.10
786 MACHINE SEWING OPERATORS GARMENT	42	3.70	1	3.70	1	3.70
787 MACHINE SEWING OPER- ATORS, NONGARMENT	54	3.84	24	3.85	2	3.73
789 FAB/REP. TEXTILE, LEAT- HER & REL PROD., NEC	5	3.58	19	3.68	9	3.60
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	44	3.42	2	3.90	2	3.90
80 OCCUPATIONS IN METAL FABRIATION, N.E.C. 804 TINSMITHS, COPPERSMIT HESHT-MTL. WORKERS	14	4.91	28	5.09	3	4.59
806 TRANS. EQUIPMENT ASSEM. AND REL. WORK	10	5.18	14	5.18	0	0
81 WELDERS, CUTTERS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS 810 ARC WELDERS AND CUTTERS	4	5.50	10	5.50	0	0
813 BRAZING, BRAZE WELD- ING & SOLDERING OCCS	3	4.38	4	4.38	0	0
82 ELECTRICAL ASSEMB., INST., AND REPAIRING	2	4.33	1	4.50	1	4.50
	1	4.25	0	0	0	0
	4	4.50	1	4.50	1	4.50
	4	4.25	1	6.50	0	0



Table 11 -TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE  
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

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JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
822 WIRE COM.DET.SIG.EQU ASSEM.INSTAL.AND REP	1	\$ 3.25	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
824 LIGHT.EQU. & BLD.WIR	1	6.50	1	6.50	0	0
827 LARGE HOUS.APP.SIM.	1	3.25	0	0	0	0
829 INSTAL.REP.OF ELECTR ICAL PRODUCTS,N.E.C.	1	4.00	0	0	0	0
86 CONSTRUCTION						
860 CARPENTRY AND RELATED WORK	20	5.05	9	4.50	0	0
869 MISCELLANEOUS CONST- RUCTION WORK, N.E.C.	12	3.53	8	0	0	0
89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCCU PATIONS,N.E.C.	3	4.59	3	4.59	2	4.64
899 MISC. STRUCTURAL WORK OCCS., N.E.C.	3	4.59	3	4.59	2	4.64
9 MISCELLANEOUS	37	3.30	10	3.28	1	3.81
90 MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS	4	3.51	1	3.25	0	0
905 HEAVY TRUCK DRIVING	3	3.58	1	3.25	0	0
906 LIGHT TRUCK DRIVING	1	3.30	0	0	0	0
91 TRANSPORTATION						
915 PARKING LOT & AUTO. SERVICE FACILITIES	2	4.05	0	0	0	0
92 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCUPATIONS	31	3.23	9	3.29	1	3.81
920 PACKAGING OCCUPATIONS	17	3.11	3	3.10	0	0
922 MATERIALS MOVING AND STORING OCCS. N.E.C.	3	3.42	3	3.42	0	0
929 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCS,N.E.C.	11	3.36	3	3.34	1	3.81





Table 12

-TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP  
FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

PAGE 1

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL OPENINGS, ALL INDUSTRIES	687	\$ 7,996	443	\$ 8,053	78	\$ 8,274
TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING (01-09)	27	8,879	26	8,820	0	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--CROPS (01)	25	8,632	25	8,632	0	0
FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING (09)	2	11,960	1	13,520	0	0
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION (15-17)	12	10,366	0	0	0	0
BLDG. CONST.-GEN. CONTR. & OPER. BLDR. (15)	7	12,480	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION--SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS(17)	5	7,407	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING (20-39)	435	7,959	285	8,045	29	8,085
DURABLE GOODS (24-25-32-39)	237	8,106	214	8,157	7	8,293
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS EXCEPT FURNITURE (24)	1	9,360	0	0	0	0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (25)	1	10,000	1	10,000	1	10,000
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, AND CONCRETE PROD. (32)	6	8,850	3	9,360	0	0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES (33)	1	7,280	0	0	0	0
FAB. MET. PRO.-EX. MACH.&STRANS. EQUIP.(34)	7	7,503	1	9,360	1	9,360
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL (35)	8	7,878	4	7,644	1	6,656
ELEC. AND ELEC. MACH. EQUIP., AND SUP.(36)	13	7,528	8	7,384	4	8,008
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (37)	21	11,291	21	11,291	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (39)	179	7,770	176	7,792	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS (20-23-26-31)	198	7,781	71	7,709	22	8,019
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS (20)	2	7,124	1	6,448	0	0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS (22)	30	8,500	6	6,656	0	0
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PROD.,FAB. (23)	151	7,636	60	7,744	20	7,719
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED IND. (27)	1	12,000	0	0	0	0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (28)	2	7,540	1	7,800	0	0
RUBBER AND MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS (30)	10	7,800	2	11,024	2	11,024
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS (31)	2	6,448	1	6,448	0	0
TOTAL TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS, SAN. SVC (40-49)	3	9,187	2	8,580	0	0
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORT. AND WAREHOUS. (42)	1	10,400	0	0	0	0
WATER TRANSPORTATION (44)	2	8,580	2	8,580	0	0
TOTAL WHOLESALE TRADE (50-51)	19	6,656	4	7,436	1	10,400
WHOLESALE TRADE--DURABLE GOODS (50)	2	6,448	0	0	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE--NONDURABLE GOODS (51)	17	6,680	4	7,436	1	10,400
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE (52-59)	24	7,550	10	7,808	3	7,737



Table 12--TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY  
BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP  
FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS  
MAR 1980

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE (52-59)						
BLDG. MAT. HW. GAR. SUP. MOB. HM. DEAL (52)	3	\$ 7,488	2	\$ 8,008	0	\$ 0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES (53)	2	7,280	2	7,280	0	0
FOOD STORES (54)	1	9,734	1	9,734	0	0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND GAS SVC. STATION (55)	7	8,017	3	7,737	3	7,737
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES (56)	3	6,448	0	0	0	0
FURNITURE, HOME FUR. & EQUIP. STORES (57)	3	7,453	1	6,760	0	0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (58)	5	6,885	1	7,800	0	0
TOTAL FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (60-67)						
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS (61)	10	7,918	7	6,772	7	6,772
INSURANCE (63)	1	8,400	0	0	0	0
REAL ESTATE (65)	8	6,772	7	6,772	7	6,772
	1	16,600	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SERVICES (70-89)						
HOTELS, ROOMING HOUSES, CAMPS AND REL. (70)	52	9,414	33	9,686	15	11,201
PERSONAL SERVICES (72)	1	7,280	1	7,280	0	0
BUSINESS SERVICES (73)	16	6,448	1	6,448	1	6,448
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES (75)	2	8,801	9	9,291	6	10,400
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES (76)	3	8,840	1	7,280	0	0
HEALTH SERVICES (80)	5	9,707	0	0	0	0
LEGAL SERVICES (81)	2	6,822	5	6,822	0	0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (82)	6	6,448	1	6,448	1	6,448
SOCIAL SERVICES (83)	16	15,078	3	23,216	2	21,562
		9,421	12	8,735	5	9,920
TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (91-97)						
EXEC. & LEGIS. AND GENL GOVMT. EXC FIN. (91)	105	7,163	76	7,120	23	6,980
ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES POMS. (94)	1	10,200	1	10,200	0	0
	104	7,129	75	7,071	23	6,980



X.     Highlights and Conclusions

Population in the Fall River Labor Market Area is projected to increase by 20,162 (+12.9 percent) from the 1970 Census level of 156,757 to 176,919 in Fiscal Year 1981. The FY 1981 population is up 1,834 or a slight one percent increase from the projected FY 1980 level of 175,085.

Projected labor force data reveals that the Fiscal Year 1981 labor force will have increased by 21,294 (+30.8 percent) from the 1970 Census level of 69,199 to 90,493 in Fiscal Year 1981. The FY 1981 labor force is up 4,160 (+4.8 percent) from the projected FY 1980 level of 86,333.

Nonagricultural employment in the Fall River Labor Market Area averaged 57,600 in 1979 compared to 55,400 in 1978, an increase of 2,200 jobs or +4.0 percent over the year.

With the recession now well underway, it is highly unlikely that any significant employment growth will be registered early in Fiscal Year 1981. What appears most probable is that there will be a decline in employment in early Fiscal Year 1981 with a gradual economic (employment) recovery occurring in the latter months of Fiscal Year 1981.

The Fall River LMA 1979 annual average unemployment rate was 7.2 percent, up slightly from the 1978 annual average unemployment rate of 7.1 percent. In 1979, this rate translated into an annual average number of unemployed persons of 5,528, up slightly from the 1978 annual average number of unemployed of 5,423.

It is projected that in Fiscal Year 1981, an average of 6,787 persons will be unemployed in this Labor Market Area. This translates into a 7.5 percent annual average unemployment rate..

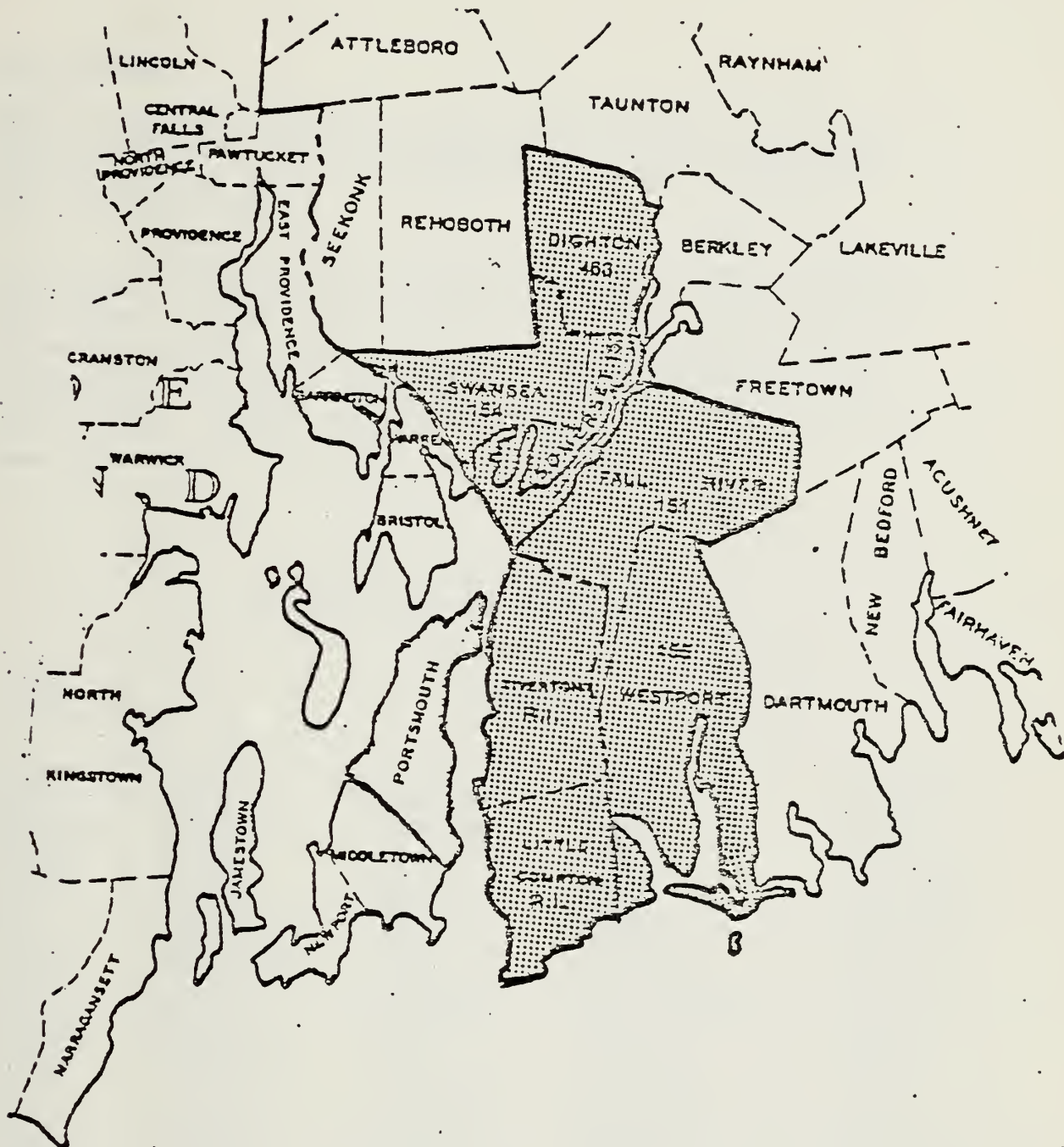




A D D E N D A



# FALL RIVER LABOR AREA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY





### Area Coverage

\*The Boston SMSA consists of 92 cities and towns with the city of Boston as its core. It is a geographic and economic entity which cuts across county lines and in which the town is considered the major geographic unit.

Most local employers usually recruit their workers, and most Boston SMSA workers or jobseekers are usually employed, within this labor market area. However, the labor market for some professional and managerial positions and for some blue-collar shortage occupations is generally much broader geographically, with recruitment often conducted on a Statewide, regionwide, or nationwide basis. For such positions, possible manpower resources in nearby areas or elsewhere should also be considered in setting AAP goals.

#### Boston, Massachusetts SMSA (Including 17 Cities and 75 Towns)

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#### CITIES

#### TOWNS

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Beverly	Abington	Duxbury	Medway	Stoneham
Boston	Acton	Frammingham	Middleton	Stoughton
Cambridge	Arlington	Franklin	Millis	Sudbury
Chelsea	Ashland	Foxborough	Milton	Swampscott
Everett	Bedford	Hamilton	Nahant	Topsfield
Lynn	Belmont	Hanover	Natick	Wakefield
Malden	Bellingham	Hanson	Needham	Walpole
Medford	Boxborough	Hingham	Norfolk	Watertown
Melrose	Boxford	Holbrook	No. Reading	Wayland
Newton	Braintree	Holliston	Norwell	Wellesley
Peabody	Brookline	Hull	Norwood	Wenham
Quincy	Burlington	Kingston	Pembroke	Weston
Revere	Canton	Lexington	Randolph	Westwood
Salem	Carlisle	Lincoln	Reading	Weymouth
Somerville	Cohasset	Lynnfield	Rockland	Wilmington
Waltham	Concord	Manchester	Saugus	Winchester
Woburn	Danvers	Marblehead	Scituate	Winthrop
	Dedham	Marshfield	Sharon	Wrentham
	Dover	Medfield	Sherborn	



### Area Coverage of Labor Market Areas

Barnstable County consists of 15 towns in Cape Cod: Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. It is not only a geographic entity but one of only two areas in the Commonwealth in which the county boundaries also define the labor market area. While Barnstable is the largest town, it represents only 21.1 percent of the total county population (according to revised July 1, 1975 population estimates). The county is predominantly surrounded by the ocean, except along its northwestern border where it is adjacent to the towns of Wareham and Plymouth. Most of the area's employers recruit workers locally and most Barnstable county workers and jobseekers are employed locally within this labor market area.

\* The Brockton Metropolitan Statistical Area is located in Southeastern Massachusetts. It is comprised of the city of Brockton and the towns of Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, West Bridgewater, and Whitman in Plymouth County, the town of Easton in Bristol County and the town of Avon in Norfolk County. The Brockton SMSA is bordered on the north and the east by the towns of the Boston SMSA.

\* The Fall River, Massachusetts-Rhode Island Labor Market Area includes the city of Fall River, the towns of Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Westport in Bristol County, Massachusetts, and the towns of Little Compton and Tiverton in Newport County, Rhode Island.

The Fitchburg-Leominster SMSA consists of the cities of Fitchburg and Leominster and the towns of Lunenburg, Shirley, Townsend and Westminster.

The Gloucester Labor Area includes the city of Gloucester and the towns of Rockport and Essex.

The Greenfield Labor Area consists of the towns of Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Leverett, Leyden, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately. Most local employers usually recruit their workers, and most Greenfield labor market area workers or jobseekers are usually employed, within this labor market area. However, the labor market for some professional and managerial positions and for some blue-collar shortage occupations is generally much broader geographically, with recruitment often conducted on a statewide, regionwide, or nationwide basis. For such positions, possible manpower resources in nearby areas or elsewhere should also be considered in setting AAP goals.



The Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts-New Hampshire SMSA includes the cities of Lawrence and Haverhill and the towns of Andover, North Andover, Methuen, Amesbury, Georgetown, Groveland, Merrimac, Salisbury, and West Newbury in Massachusetts and the towns of Atkinson, Hampstead, Kingston, Windham, Newton, Plaistow and Salem in New Hampshire. Local employers seek workers mostly from inside the area, but not exclusively. Workers living in the area are attracted to jobs outside the area.

The Lowell Labor Market Area is located within Middlesex County, a section of northeastern Massachusetts. It lies in the Merrimack Valley at the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord Rivers. The Lowell Labor Market Area includes the city of Lowell and the Towns of Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Tewksbury, Tyngsborough and Westford. The CETA area coincides with that of the LMA.

The Marlborough Labor Market Area includes the city of Marlborough and the towns of Hudson, Maynard and Stow in Middlesex County and the towns of Bolton and Southborough in Worcester County. Most local employers usually recruit their workers, and most local workers or jobseekers are usually employed, within this labor market area. However, the labor market for some professional and managerial positions is generally much broader geographically, with recruitment often conducted on a statewide or nationwide basis.

\* The New Bedford, Massachusetts Labor Market Area includes the city of New Bedford and the towns of Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Freetown in Bristol County, Massachusetts and the towns of Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett and Rochester in Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

The Pittsfield Labor Market Area consists of the cities of Pittsfield and North Adams and the towns of Adams, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, New Ashford, Otis, Peru, Richmond, Savoy, Stockbridge, Tyngsborough, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, all in Berkshire County (prior to August, 1975 the Pittsfield Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consisted of the city of Pittsfield and the towns of Dalton, Lee, Lenox and Lanesborough only). Most employers will usually recruit workers within their local labor market area, and most local employees and jobseekers will work or search for work within this area. However, the labor market for some professional and managerial positions is generally much broader geographically, with recruitment often conducted on a statewide or nationwide basis.





The Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke Labor Market Area is comprised of five cities and 28 towns. The five cities are Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, Westfield, all located in Hampden County, and Northampton in Hampshire County. The 28 towns are Agawam, Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Montgomery, Palmer, Russell, Southwick, Wales, West Springfield, and Wilbraham in Hampden County, Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Pelham, Southampton, South Hadley, Westhampton and Williamsburg in Hampshire County; Warren in Worcester County. Most of the area's workers or jobseekers are usually employed or recruited within this labor market area. However, the labor market for some professional and managerial positions and for some bluecollar shortage occupations is generally much broader geographically, with recruitment often conducted on a statewide, regionwide, or nationwide basis. Possible manpower resources in nearby areas or elsewhere should also be considered in setting AAP goals for such positions.

\* The Taunton Labor Area consists of the city of Taunton and the towns of Berkley and Raynham in Bristol County.

The Worcester Labor Market Area consists of the city of Worcester, and the towns of Auburn, Berlin, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Douglas, East Brookfield, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Northborough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Spencer, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westborough, and West Boylston. Most local employers usually recruit their workers, and most Worcester workers or jobseekers are usually employed, within this labor market area. However, the labor market for some professional and managerial positions and for some blue-collar shortage occupations is generally much broader geographically, with recruitment often conducted on a statewide, regionwide, or nationwide basis.

The Athol Labor Market Area consists of the towns of Erving, New Salem, Orange, Warwick, and Wendell in Franklin County and the towns of Athol, Barre, Petersham, Phillipston, and Royalston in Worcester County.

The Clinton Labor Market Area consists of the towns of Clinton and Lancaster in Worcester County.

The Dukes County Labor Area consists of Chilmark, Edgartown, Gayhead, Gosnold Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury.



The Gardner Labor Area consists of the town of Ashby in Middlesex County and the towns of Ashburnham, Gardner, Hubbardston, Princeton, Templeton, and Winchendon in Worcester County.

The Great Barrington Labor Area consists of the towns of Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, and Sheffield in Berkshire County.

The Milford Labor Area consists of the town of Hopkinton in Middlesex County and the towns of Hopedale, Mendon, and Milford in Worcester County.

The Nantucket Labor Area consists of Nantucket.

The Newburyport Labor Area consists of the city of Newburyport and the towns of Ipswich, Newbury, and Rowley in Essex County.

\* The Plymouth Labor Area consists of the towns of Carver, Middleborough, Plymouth, Plympton, and Wareham in Plymouth County.

The Southbridge Labor Area consists of the town of Holland in Hampden County and the towns of Dudley, Southbridge, and Sturbridge in Worcester County.

The Ware Labor Area consists of the town of Ware in Hampshire County and the towns of Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham, and West Brookfield in Worcester County.

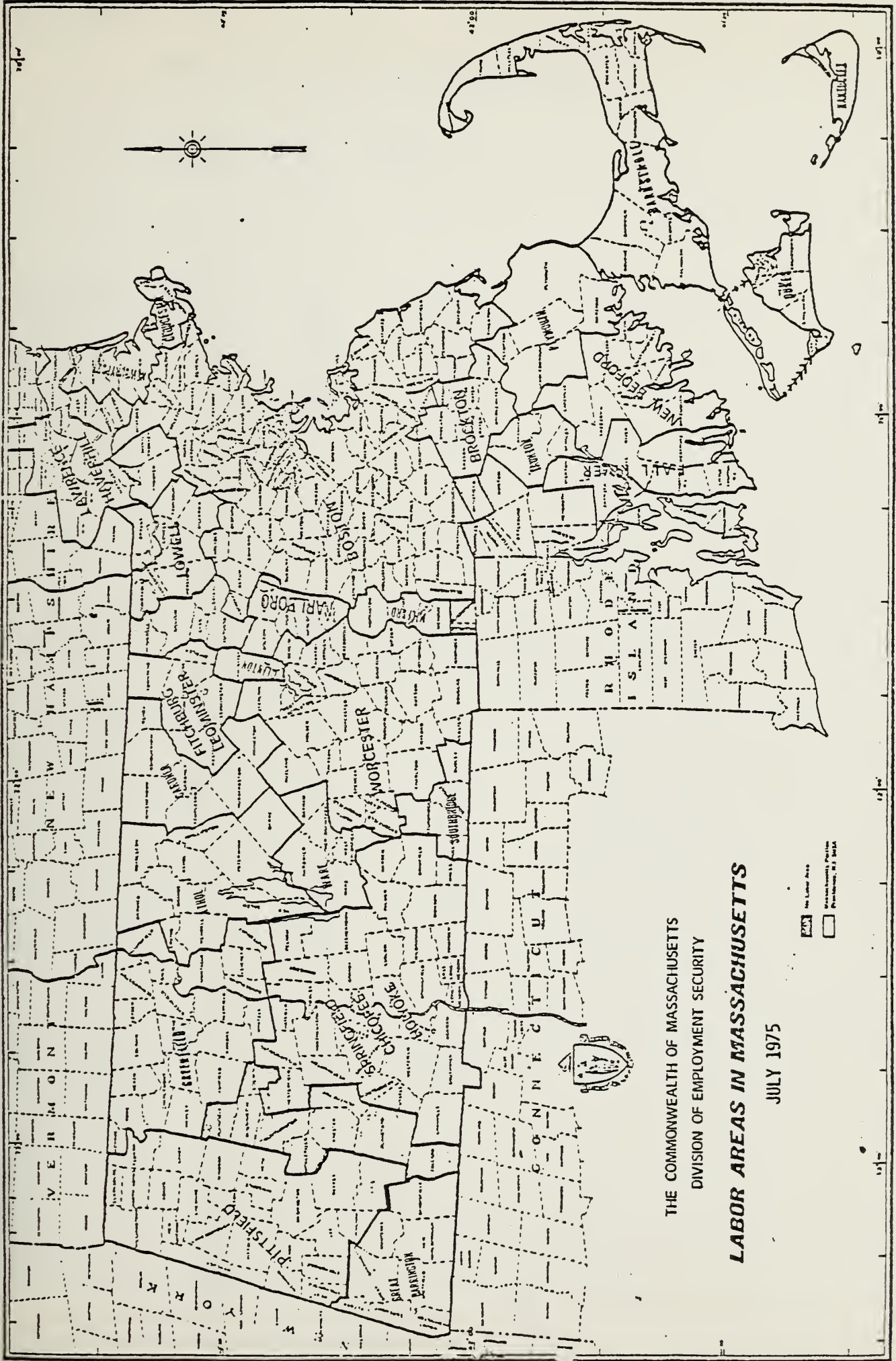
\* The Mass. Share of Rhode Island consists of Attleboro, Blackstone, Millville, North Attleboro, Norton, Plainville, Rehoboth, and Seekonk.

The Balance of the State (under no other Labor Area) consists of Ayer, Blandford, Chester, Cummington, Goshen, Groton, Harvard, Huntington, Littleton, Mansfield, Middlefield, Pepperell, Plainfield, Tolland, Worthington.

\*Signifies LMA's contiguous to Fall River or on Route 24- employee recruitment potential for Fall River Labor Market Area.







THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

# **LABOR AREAS IN MASSACHUSETTS**

JULY 1975



TABLE 107

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

	ALL PROGRAMS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	1832	100.0
AGE		
UNDER 20	-	-
UNDER 25	456	24.9
25 - 34	456	24.9
35 - 44	250	13.6
45 - 54	310	16.9
55 - 64	253	13.8
65 & OVER	107	5.8
I.N.A.	-	-
SFX		
MEN	1076	58.7
WOMEN	756	41.3
I.N.A.	-	-
ETHNIC GROUP		
WHITE	1822	99.5
NON-WHITE	10	.5
I.N.A.	-	-
SPANISH SURNAME	-	-
OCCUPATION		
PROF., TECH., MGT	213	11.6
CLERICAL/SALES	380	20.7
SERVICES	180	9.8
FARM, FISH, FOR.	13	.7
PROCESSING	43	2.3
MACHINE TRADES	100	5.5
BENCH WORK	260	14.2
STRUCTURAL	356	19.4
MISC. WORK	286	15.6
I.N.A.	-	-
RECENT DURATION		
0-9 WEEKS	1022	55.8
10-19 WEEKS	589	32.2
20-29 WEEKS	206	11.2
30 + WEEKS	15	.7



TABLE 107  
CONTINUED -1ALL PROGRAMS  
NUMBER PERCENT

## INDUSTRY ATTACH.

MANUFACTURING	579	31.6
CON. CONSTRUCT	213	11.6
TRAN./UTIL.	40	2.2
WHOL/RET.TRADE	363	19.8
FIN/INS/R.E.	3	.2
SERVICES	263	14.4
GOVERNMENTS	353	19.3
OTHERS	13	.7
I.N.A.	3	.2

## AVE. WEEKLY WAGE

UNDER \$100	290	15.8
\$100 - \$149	563	30.7
\$150 - \$199	450	24.6
\$200 - \$249	206	11.2
\$250 - \$299	123	6.7
\$300 OR MORE	190	10.4
I.N.A.	10	.5

## SEPARATION REASON

LAYOFF	1645	89.8
QUIT VOL. RET.	-	-
QUIT PREGNANCY	-	-
QUIT OTHER	37	2.0
DISCHARGES	53	2.9
LABOR DISPUTE	-	-
OTHER/INA	97	5.3





TABLE 207A

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

	ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL	1861	100.0	1179	683	-
0,1 PROF., TECH., MGR.	216	11.6	150	67	-
00,01 ARCH./ENGINEER	20	1.1	10	10	-
02 MATH & PHY. SCIENCE	3	.2	3	-	-
04 LIFE SCIENCES	7	.4	7	-	-
05 SOCIAL SCIENCES	-	-	-	-	-
07 MEDICINE & HEALTH	17	.9	10	7	-
09 EDUCATION	43	2.3	30	13	-
10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY	-	-	-	-	-
11 LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	7	.4	3	3	-
12 RELIGION & THEOLOGY	-	-	-	-	-
13 WRITING	-	-	-	-	-
14 ART	7	.4	7	-	-
15 ENTERTAINMENT & REC	3	.2	3	-	-
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPEC	37	2.0	23	13	-
18 MANAGERS & OFFICIAL	53	2.8	33	20	-
19 PROFESSIONAL, TECH	20	1.1	20	-	-
2 CLERICAL, SALES	383	20.6	236	147	-
20 STENO, TYPE, FILING	93	5.0	70	23	-
21 COMPUTING & ACCOUNT	110	5.9	53	57	-
22 MATERIAL & PROD REC	40	2.1	27	13	-
23 INFO & MESSAGE DIST	13	.7	13	-	-
24 MISC CLERICAL	13	.7	13	-	-
25 SALESMEN, SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-
26,28 SALES, COMMODITI	50	2.7	20	30	-
29 MERCHANDISING	63	3.4	40	23	-
3 SERVICES	180	9.7	97	83	-
30 DOMESTIC SERVICE	7	.4	-	7	-
31 FOOD & BEVERAGE	60	3.2	27	33	-
32 LODGING	3	.2	-	3	-
33 BARBERING, COSMETOLO	3	.2	-	3	-
34 AMUSEMENT & REC	-	-	-	-	-
35 MISC PERSONAL SERV	40	2.1	37	3	-
36 APPAREL & FURNISH	3	.2	3	-	-
37 PROTECTIVE SERV	33	1.8	13	20	-
38 BUILDING & RELATED	30	1.6	17	13	-
40-46 FARM/FISH	13	.7	10	3	-
5 PROCESSING	43	2.3	23	20	-
50 PROCESSING OF METAL	3	.2	-	3	-
51 ORE REFINING & FOUNDR	3	.2	3	-	-
52 PROCESS/FOOD, TOBACCO	17	.9	13	3	-



TABLE 207A  
CONTINUED -1

	ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
53 PROCESSING OF PAPER	-	-	-	-	-
54 PROCES/OIL, COAL, GAS	-	-	-	-	-
55 CHEM, PLASTIC, SYN, RUB	7	.4	3	3	-
56 WOOD AND WOOD PROD	-	-	-	-	-
57 STONE, CLAY, GLASS	3	.2	3	-	-
58 LEATHER, TEXTILES	10	.5	-	10	-
59 PROCES/OCCUPATIONS	-	-	-	-	-





TABLE 207B

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

	ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL	1861	100.0	1179	683	-
6 MACHINE TRADES	100	5.4	77	23	-
60 METAL MACHINING	17	.9	17	-	-
61 METALWORKING OCCUP	10	.5	7	3	-
62,63 MECHANICS REPAIR	43	2.3	37	7	-
64 PAPERWORKING	3	.2	-	3	-
65 PRINTING	3	.2	3	-	-
66 WOOD MACHING	-	-	-	-	-
67 MACH STONE, CLAY, GLA	-	-	-	-	-
68 TEXTILE	20	1.1	10	10	-
69 MACHINE TRADES OCCU	3	.2	3	-	-
7 BENCH WORK	283	15.2	170	113	-
70 FAB. ASSBLY&REPAIR	3	.2	3	-	-
71 FAB. REPAIR SCI&MED	7	.4	3	3	-
72 ASBLY&REPAIR, ELECT	13	.7	10	3	-
73 FAB. REPR ASSRT MATL	13	.7	7	7	-
74 PAINTING, DECORAT	10	.5	10	-	-
75 FAB&REPR PLASTIC SYN	7	.4	3	3	-
76 FAB&REPR WOOD PROD	3	.2	-	3	-
77 FAB&REPR SAND STONE	13	.7	13	-	-
78 FAB&REPR TEXTILE	206	11.1	113	93	-
79 BENCH WORK OCCUPAT	7	.4	7	-	-
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	356	19.1	216	140	-
80 METAL FABRICATING	10	.5	7	3	-
81 WELDERS, FLAME CUTT	7	.4	7	-	-
82 ELECTRICAL ASSBLY	20	1.1	13	7	-
84 PAINT, PLASTER, WATER	33	1.8	23	10	-
85 EXCAVAT, GRAD, PAVE	7	.4	7	-	-
86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPA	240	12.9	140	100	-
89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCC	40	2.1	20	20	-
9 MISCELLANEOUS	286	15.4	200	87	-
90 MOTOR FREIGHT	83	4.5	60	23	-
91 TRANSPORTATION OCCU	43	2.3	27	17	-
92 PACKAGING&MATERIALS	153	8.2	110	43	-
93 EXTRACT OF MINERALS	-	-	-	-	-
94 LOGGING OCCUPATIONS	-	-	-	-	-
95 PROD&DIST, UTILITIES	3	.2	-	3	-
96 AMUSE, REC., MOVIES	-	-	-	-	-
97 GRAPHIC ART WORK	3	.2	3	-	-
999 INFO NOT AVAILABLE	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE 207C

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1861	100.0	1179	683	-
INDUSTRIAL ENG.	012	7	.4	-	7	-
DRAFTING & RELATED	017	3	.2	-	3	-
SURVEYING & RELATED	018	10	.5	10	-	-
METEOROLOGY	025	3	.2	3	-	-
PSYCHOLOGY	045	7	.4	7	-	-
NURSING	075	7	.4	-	7	-
MED. & HEALTH, NEC	079	7	.4.	7	-	-
SECONDARY ED.	091	20	1.1	13	7	-
PRIMARY SCHOOL ED	092	13	.7	10	3	-
HANDICAPPED ED.	094	3	.2	3	-	-
EDCUATION, NEC	099	7	.4	3	3	-



TABLE 207D

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1861	100.0	1179	683	-
LEGAL WORK	110	3	.2	3	-	-
LAW/JURISPRUDENCE NEC	119	3	.2	-	3	-
COMMERCIAL ART	141	3	.2	3	-	-
DESIGNING	142	3	.2	3	-	-
ATHLETICS & SPORTS	153	3	.2	3	-	-





TABLE 207E

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1861	100.0	1179	683	-
ACCOUNTING/AUDITING	160	7	.4	3	3	-
PURCHASING MGT	162	7	.4	3	3	-
PERSONNEL/TRAIN ADM	166	3	.2	3	-	-
INSPECT/INVEST,MGT	168	3	.2	-	3	-
ADMIN SPECIALT NEC	169	17	.9	13	3	-
MFG INDUSTRY MGT	183	3	.2	3	-	-
TRANS/COMN/UTILT MGT	184	3	.2	-	3	-
WHLE/RETAIL TRAD MGT	185	7	.4	3	3	-
FINANC/INSUR/R E MGT	186	3	.2	-	3	-
SERVICE INDUSTRY MGT	187	17	.9	13	3	-
MISC MGT WORK NEC	189	20	1.1	13	7	-
SECRETARIAL WORK	201	30	1.6	23	7	-
TYPING	203	20	1.1	13	7	-
PERSONNEL WORK	205	3	.2	3	-	-
STEN/TYP/FIL/RELATED	209	40	2.1	30	10	-
BOOKKEEPING	210	20	1.1	7	13	-
CASHIERING	211	63	3.4	33	30	-
TELLER SERVICE	212	7	.4	7	-	-
AUTOMAT DATA PROCESS	213	3	.2	-	3	-
COMPUT/ACCT RECORDNG	219	17	.9	7	10	-
CLERICAL SHIP/RECV	222	37	2.0	27	10	-
STOCK CHECK/RELATED	223	3	.2	-	3	-
MESSENGER & RELATED	230	3	.2	3	-	-
POST OFFICE CLERICAL	232	3	.2	3	-	-
TELEPHONE WORK	235	3	.2	3	-	-
RECEPTION/INFO DISP	237	3	.2	3	-	-



TABLE 207F

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER. PEP.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1861	100.0	1179	683	-
MISC CLERICAL WORK	249	10	.5	10	-	-
SALES CLERKING	290	20	1.1	3	17	-
ROUTE WORK	292	7	.4	7	-	-
DEMONSTRAT & MODELNG	297	20	1.1	17	3	-
MERCHANDISING WORK	299	17	.9	13	3	-
FOOD SERVING	311	10	.5	3	7	-
BARTENDING	312	13	.7	3	10	-
COOKING, LARGE HOTELS	313	7	.4	3	3	-
MISC COOKING	315	10	.5	7	3	-
MEAT CUTTING	316	10	.5	3	7	-
KITCHEN WORK NEC	318	7	.4	3	3	-
FOOD & BEV PREP	319	3	.2	3	-	-
CLEANING & RELAT	381	13	.7	10	3	-
JANITORIAL SERV	382	17	.9	7	10	-
MIXING & BLENDING	550	3	.2	-	3	-
PROCESSING, CHEMICALS	559	3	.2	3	-	-



TABLE 207G

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1861	100.0	1179	683	-
MACHINING & RELATED	600	7	.4	7	-	-
ABRADING	603	7	.4	7	-	-
METAL MACHINING NEC	609	3	.2	3	-	-
FABRICATING MACHINE	616	10	.5	7	3	-
MOTORIZ VEHICLE&ENG.	620	30	1.4	27	3	-
ENGINE, POWER TRANSM	625	3	.2	3	-	-
TRIST, BEAM, WRAP, REL	681	7	.4	3	3	-
DPINNING	682	3	.2	-	3	-
TEXTILE MACHINE WORK	689	7	.4	3	3	-
MISC. MACHINE WORK	699	3	.2	3	-	-
FAB/ASBL&REPR METAL	709	3	.2	3	-	-
ELECTRONIC COMPONENT	726	10	.5	7	3	-
ELECTRICAL EQUIP	729	3	.2	3	-	-





TABLE 207H

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YRS.	NOT AVAIL
TOTAL		1861	100.0	1179	683	-
LAY OUT, MARK, CUT, PUN	781	20	1.1	13	7	-
HANDSEW, MEND, EMBROID	782	17	.9	-	17	-
TAILORING & DRESSMAK	785	3	.2	3	-	-
MACHINE SEWING, GARM	786	117	6.3	67	50	-
MACH SEW, NONGARMENT	787	43	2.3	27	17	-
TEXTILES, LEATHER	789	7	.4	3	3	-
FITT, BOLT, SCREW, RELA	801	3	.2	-	3	-
TRANSP EQUIP ASSEMBL	806	7	.4	7	-	-
LIGHT EQUIP&BUILD	824	10	.5	7	3	-
LARGE HOUSEHOLD APPL	827	7	.4	7	-	-
ASSMBLY, INSTALL, REPR	829	3	.2	-	3	-
EXCAVAT, GRADNG&RELAT	850	3	.2	3	-	-
EXCAV, GRAD, PAVING	859	3	.2	3	-	-
CARPENTRY & RELATED	860	53	2.8	20	33	-
PLUMBING, GAS FITT	862	7	.4	3	3	-
FLOOR LAYING&FINISH	864	3	.2	3	-	-
ROOFING&RELATED	866	30	1.6	23	7	-
MISC CONSTRUCTION	869	147	7.9	90	57	-
TRUCK DRIVING, INFLAM	903	3	.2	3	-	-
TRAILER-TRUCK DRIV	904	10	.5	7	3	-
HEAVY TRUCK DRIV	905	40	2.1	27	13	-
LIGHT TRUCK DRIVING	906	23	1.2	20	3	-
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSP	909	7	.4	3	3	-
PACKAGING	920	17	.9	10	7	-
HOISTING & CONVEYING	921	10	.5	10	-	-
MATERIAL MOVING&STOR	922	7	.4	3	3	-
PACK/MATERIALS HANDL	929	120	6.4	87	33	-



TABLE 307

AGE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	NUMBER	PER.	NUMBER	PER.	NUMBER	PER.
TOTAL	1861	100.0	1082	100.0	779	100.0
AGE GROUPS						
TOTAL	1861	100.0	1082	100.0	779	100.0
UNDER 20	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDER 25	460	24.7	283	26.2	176	22.6
25 - 34	463	24.9	293	27.1	170	21.8
35 - 44	256	13.8	127	11.7	130	16.7
45 - 54	313	16.8	137	12.7	176	22.6
55 - 64	263	14.1	170	15.7	93	11.9
65 & OVER	107	5.7	73	6.7	33	4.2
WEEKLY EARN.						
TOTAL	1851	99.5	1076	99.4	776	99.6
UNDER \$100	290	15.6	93	8.6	196	25.2
\$100-\$149	579	31.1	226	20.9	353	45.3
\$150-\$199	453	24.3	323	29.9	130	16.7
\$200-\$249	216	11.6	157	14.5	60	7.7
\$250-\$299	123	6.6	100	9.2	23	3.0
\$300 +	190	10.2	176	16.3	13	1.7



TABLE 507

DURATION MOST RECENT SPELL (ALL PROGRAMS)  
FALL RIVER LABOR AREA

	TOTAL	0-4 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27+ WEEKS
TOTAL	1861	573	833	373	83
OCCUPATION					
PROF, TECH, MGT	216	53	123	33	7
CLERICAL/SALES	383	93	153	107	30
SERVICES	180	50	73	40	17
FARM, FISH, FURS	13	7	7	-	-
PROCESSING	43	3	13	20	7
MACHINE TRADES	100	27	57	13	3
BENCH WORK	283	157	87	37	3
STRUCTURAL	356	127	167	57	7
MISC. WORK	286	57	153	67	10
I.N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRY ATTACH.					
MANUFACTURING	609	286	230	87	7
CONSTRUCTION	213	83	97	33	-
TRANS/UTIL	40	7	23	7	3
WHOL/RET/TRADE	363	53	157	127	27
FIN/INS/R.E.	3	-	3	-	-
SERVICES	263	77	113	60	13
GOVERNMENTS	353	57	203	60	33
OTHERS	13	7	7	-	-
I.N.A.	3	3	-	-	-
MALES	1082	316	509	213	43
UNDER 20	-	-	-	-	-
UNDER 25	283	100	130	50	3
25 - 34	293	80	137	70	7
35 - 44	127	43	57	23	3
45 - 54	137	30	77	17	13
55 - 64	170	57	80	30	3
65 & OVER	73	7	30	23	13
FEMALES	779	256	323	160	40
UNDER 20	-	-	-	-	-
UNDER 25	176	77	53	37	10
25 - 34	170	50	87	30	3
35 - 44	130	33	53	43	-
45 - 54	176	60	80	33	3
55 - 64	93	33	33	13	13
65 & OVER	33	3	17	3	10









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# **ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1982 FALL RIVER LMA**

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LABOR AREA RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

job market research





THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
Charles F. Hurley Building  
Government Center, Boston, MA. 02114

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 1982

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS-RHODE ISLAND  
LABOR MARKET AREA

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## I. Highlights and Conclusions

Population in the Fall River Labor Market Area is projected to increase by 5,553 (+3.5 percent) from the 1970 Census level of 156,757 to 162,310 in Fiscal Year 1982.

Projected labor force data reveals that the Fiscal Year 1982 labor force will have increased by 4,916 (+7.1 percent) from the 1970 Census level of 69,199 to 74,115.

Nonagricultural employment in the Fall River LMA during Fiscal Year 1981 is projected at 54,200, a slight decrease of 400 jobs from the actual figure for Fiscal Year 1980 of 54,600. The projection for nonagricultural employment in Fiscal Year 1982 is 54,200, unchanged from the Fiscal Year 1981 level.

The Fall River LMA 1980 annual average unemployment rate was 8.1 percent, up substantially from the 1979 annual average unemployment rate of 7.4 percent. It is projected that during Fiscal Year 1982, an average of 6,300 persons will be unemployed in the Labor Market Area. This translated into a projected 8.5 percent annual average unemployment rate for Fiscal Year 1982.

The national and state as well as local economies have been plagued in recent years by both high interest rates and high rates of inflation. The combination of these two factors has tended to exert a "drag" effect on the Fall River LMA economy. Little improvement is expected (nor projected) in the near-term future regarding employment growth in the Fall River economy. However, the national economy could well be in the midst of a major economic turnaround sometime during Fiscal Year 1982. This makes the intermediate future, sometime after Fiscal Year 1982, look very positive for the Fall River LMA economy.

## II. Definition and Description of the Area

### A. Definition of Labor Market Area

The Fall River Labor Market Area is composed of the City of Fall River, the towns of Dighton , Somerset, Swansea, and Westport, (all in Bristol County, Massachusetts) and Tiverton and Little Compton in Newport County, Rhode Island. The City of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities area (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

### B. Definition of the Fall River CETA Prime Sponsor

The Fall River CETA Consortium is composed of the City of Fall River, and the towns of Somerset, Swansea, Westport and Freetown.

### C. Definition of Job Matching Service Center - Cities and Towns

The Fall River Job Matching Center serves the following five cities and towns: Fall River, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea, and Westport.

### D. Geographical Description and Topography

The Fall River Labor Market Area is located in southeastern Massachusetts at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 50 miles south of Boston and about 15 miles east of Providence. New York City is within 200 miles, and Hartford is 90 miles due west. Philadelphia is 310 miles away. The Washington-Baltimore market is 450 miles southwest. Fall River stands close to the eastern seaboard's greatest industrial and commercial centers and is equally near the recreational riches of the Atlantic Coast and Cape Cod.

The City of Fall River has a January average temperature of 29.2 degrees F. and a July average temperature of 71.7 degrees F. Average annual precipitation is 44.41 inches and average annual snowfall is 32.5 inches.

## E. Transportation

Fall River reaches east and west over Interstate Highway 195, which connects it to Providence, Rhode Island, and to Boston over the broad Route 24. A 35-foot channel carries shipping traffic through Mount Hope Bay to the ocean. There are numerous airports at hand: Logan International Airport at Boston; the Theodore Francis Greene Airport at Warwick, Rhode Island; New Bedford Airport; and Fall River Municipal Airport for private planes. ConRail provides daily rail - freight service. Taking advantage of Fall River's superior location , more than 50 motor freight lines operate in and out. There is excellent bus service for local passengers and tourists. Public transportation is provided by the Southeastern Regional Transit Authority both to points within the IMA as well as within the City of Fall River itself.

Of increasing concern to employees and employers is the distance employees must travel to and from work. The ever increasing cost of gasoline has made this an important criterion in a person's deciding where he/she is going to seek employment. All indications are that distance to/from work will be an increasingly important consideration in a potential employee's choice of employment within the foreseeable future. Fortunately, the Massachusetts Executive Office of Transportation and Construction at One Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass. 02108, is making a major effort to alleviate the commuting problems via such innovations as "Masspool". Masspool is a major state ridersharing program designed to assist employers with their employees' commuting problems. "Caravan for Masspool, Inc.". , describes a program which supplies vehicles for vanpooling to groups of employees.

Masspool is multifaceted but one new pilot program involved is designed to use ridesharing as the transportation link between inner city minorities who need employment opportunities and suburban companies who need a larger labor pool but which are not accessible by public transit. This unique program would be of particular interest to the Fall River IMA because of the nature and composition of the labor force. Further detailed information regarding this and other carpool programs may be obtained by contacting the Masspool program at (617) 542-4080.



F.

## ASSUMPTIONS AND PROJECTIONS FOR THE ECONOMY

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1982 (FFY'82)

The Job Market Research staff of the Division of Employment Security gathers data; analyzes and reports on changes in the state's employment and unemployment situation. Even utilizing the most current data and computer models of the state and national economies, it is difficult to project future economic conditions. Forecasting is especially difficult during times of rapid change, such as we have been experiencing. The economic forecasts presented in this report are based on data available at the end of May, 1981.

1) Employment

Total employment in Massachusetts, reported in the Current Population Statistics (CPS) series, is expected to average 2,814,000 during FFY'82, an increase of about 30,000 from FFY'81.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, reported in the Current Employment Statistics series (CES-790) is expected to average 2,731,100, an increase of 50,000 jobs from FFY'81 to FFY'82.

It is important to remember that the CPS estimates the number of people employed or unemployed based on their place of residence, whereas the CES-790 estimates the number of jobs based on employer location. Massachusetts has traditionally had a large proportion of dual job holders. Much of the job increase in services and in wholesale and retail trade will be part-time positions.

## PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry	Employment (in 000's)		
	FFY 1980 (Actual)	FFY 1981 (Projected) <sup>1/</sup>	FFY 1982 (Projected)
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2642.2	2679.1	2731.1
Manufacturing - Total	675.7	669.1	681.6
Durable Goods	409.5	410.8	425.1
Nondurable Goods	266.2	258.3	256.5
Construction	74.8	74.3	81.7
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	122.0	124.8	125.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	570.7	579.2	594.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	157.6	162.5	165.4
Services	629.2	664.8	690.1
Government	412.3	404.3	393.1
Federal	58.5	57.5	56.0
State	97.5	98.6	96.6
Local	256.5	248.2	240.5

<sup>1/</sup> Projection based on actual data for seven months and estimates for five months.

## Unemployment

a project that Massachusetts' unemployment rate will average 5.7 percent during FFY'82, down from 5.9 percent in FFY'81 and one to one-and-a-half percentage points below the national average of 6.9 percent in FFY'82.

M A S S A C H U S E T T S					U.S.
	Labor Force (in 000's)	Employment (in 000's)	Unemployment (in 000's)	Unemp. Rate(%)	Unemp. Rate(%)
FY'80	2863.6	2703.3	160.3	5.6	6.8
FY'81	2957.1	2783.8	173.3	5.9	7.4
FY'82	2984.1	2814.0	170.1	5.7	6.9

## Labor Turnover in Manufacturing

Due to a strengthening economy, the number of layoffs is anticipated to decline in FFY'82. On the other hand, the level of quits may also be comparatively low, reflecting in part some uncertainty among the labor force about the strength of the job market. Recalls, which are a function of prior layoffs will be low. The growth in the durable goods industries will be reflected in a stronger rate of new hires.

## Wages and Inflation

Wages are expected to increase by 8.7 percent, down slightly from the 9.5 percent increase in FFY'81. Total Massachusetts personal income, however, is expected to rise by nearly 11.5 percent. If the proposed decrease in federal personal income taxes takes effect, total disposable income may rise by as much as 12.5 percent. For the first time in several years, the increase in personal income will be greater than the rate of inflation. The era of double-digit inflation is expected to end during FFY'82. The projected increase in the Boston Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 8.7 percent, down from the 11.4 percent in FFY'81. Massachusetts' FFY'81 and '82 rates are both below the national CPI increases for these periods.

## Credit

Consumers wanting loans of any type; mortgage, home repair, car, or personal; will find that the supply of money will continue to be very tight, with interest rates remaining variable but high throughout FFY'82. Currently, interest rates on home mortgages are over 16 percent, on personal loans over 18 percent, and on commercial and construction loans about 20 percent, however, loans are being made at both higher and lower rates. Banks and credit unions have significantly decreased or stopped making certain kinds of loans altogether.

A major cause of the tight money situation is the shift of money from regular savings accounts, where rates are limited by law, to savings certificates, money market accounts, and treasury obligations. All interest rates are sensitive to changes in U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank Policies. The size of the Federal tax cut and of the Federal budget deficit will influence the amount and cost of credit in FFY'82. More loan money is expected to go to commercial borrowers next year rather than to those purchasing homes or cars.



There are several pieces of legislation pending before Congress which are expected to affect the level of savings, and thus the amount of credit available. Perhaps the most important is the tax cut, which will increase the amount of disposable (and potentially savable) income. Congress is also considering bills that would: 1.) free certain amounts of savings income from taxes, and 2.) gradually lift the restrictions on the amount of interest banks can pay on passbook accounts.

#### 6) Defense Contracts

Defense contract spending is expected to increase. The dollar value of military prime contracts going to Massachusetts firms has been over five percent of the total awarded nationally for the last three years. We expect our percentage share of the awards to remain steady or increase slightly. With the proposed increase in military spending in the coming years, defense contracts in Massachusetts should provide strong support for the state's economy.

#### 7) Energy

Energy costs are not expected to rise as rapidly during FFY'82 as they have in the recent past. From January 1979 to January 1981 the average price for a gallon of home heating oil rose 104.7 percent in Massachusetts. Continued conservation and conversion to less expensive energy sources will help to hold future prices down. The industrial mix in Massachusetts is not, relatively, energy intensive, therefore, we do not expect that rising energy costs will hurt our industrial production to the extent it may in the rest of the nation. The present world oil glut should moderate gasoline and oil prices. The unknown in the energy situation remains Mideast political conflicts.

#### 8) Exports

Massachusetts will continue to rank among the top ten states exporting manufactured products. Our leading exports will remain high technology equipment: instruments, electronic equipment, and computers. The actual demand for these products will be influenced by the rate of economic recovery in the European Common Market countries.

Table 1  
G. Population and Labor Force Composition Projections  
Fiscal Year 1982

Fall River LMA

Category	Population	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
TOTAL	162,310	74,115	67,815	6,300	8.50	60.0
White Male	76,134	37,467	33,658	3,809	10.2	65.1
0-15	18,620	--	--	--	--	--
16-19	6,142	4,437	--	--	--	72.2
20-24	6,560	6,096	--	--	--	92.9
25-34	8,933	6,650	--	--	--	74.4
35-44	9,954	7,109	--	--	--	71.4
45-64	17,669	11,857	--	--	--	67.1
65+	8,256	1,318	--	--	--	16.0
White Female	84,390	36,475	34,009	2,466	6.8	54.8
0-15	17,861	--	--	--	--	--
16-19	6,276	4,964	--	--	--	79.1
20-24	7,532	5,594	--	--	--	74.3
25-34	9,436	7,069	--	--	--	74.9
35-44	9,604	7,143	--	--	--	74.4
45-64	20,130	10,856	--	--	--	53.9
65+	13,551	849	--	--	--	6.3
Nonwhite Male	900	84	71	13	15.5	--
0-15	340	--	--	--	--	--
16-19	76	3	--	--	--	--
20-24	114	9	--	--	--	--
25-34	71	16	--	--	--	--
35-44	116	25	--	--	--	--
45-64	123	27	--	--	--	--
65+	60	4	--	--	--	--
Nonwhite Female	886	89	77	12	13.5	--
0-15	269	--	--	--	--	--
16-19	94	10	--	--	--	--
20-24	93	14	--	--	--	--
25-34	94	19	--	--	--	--
35-44	182	41	--	--	--	--
45-64	81	5	--	--	--	--
65+	73	0	--	--	--	--

Source: 1982 - Population and Labor Force composition projections based on projections by the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California.

H. Table 2  
Labor Force Composition Projected Change

1970 - 1982

Fall River LMA

Race and Age	April 1, 1970	July 1, 1982	Change 1970 to 1982	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL	68,487	74,115	+5,628	+ 8.2
<u>White Males</u>				
16-17	1,310	2,108	+ 798	+ 60.9
18-19	1,618	2,329	+ 711	+ 43.9
20-24	4,063	6,096	+2,033	+ 50.0
25-34	7,602	6,650	- 952	- 12.5
35-44	7,799	7,109	- 690	- 8.8
45-64	15,588	11,857	-3,731	- 23.9
65+	1,620	1,318	- 302	- 18.6
<u>White Females</u>				
16-17	1,089	2,551	+1,462	+134.3
18-19	1,491	2,413	+ 922	+ 61.8
20-24	3,707	5,594	+1,887	+ 50.9
25-34	4,347	7,069	+2,722	+ 62.6
35-44	5,352	7,143	+1,791	+ 34.1
45-64	11,635	10,856	- 779	- 6.7
65+	954	849	- 105	- 11.0
<u>Nonwhite Males</u>				
16-17	4	3	- 1	- 25.0
18-19	0	0	--	--
20-24	9	9	--	--
25-34	66	16	- 50	- 75.8
35-44	45	25	- 20	- 44.4
45-64	39	27	- 12	- 30.8
65+	14	4	- 10	- 71.4
<u>Nonwhite Females</u>				
16-17	4	10	+ 6	+150.0
18-19	0	0	--	--
20-24	23	14	- 9	- 39.1
25-34	64	19	- 45	- 70.3
35-44	30	41	+ 11	+ 36.7
45-64	14	5	- 9	- 64.3
65+	0	0	--	--

Source: 1982 - Labor Force composition projections based on projections by the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California.

### III. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Table 3  
A. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment  
By Major Industries and Groups  
Actual for Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980  
Projections for Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982  
Fall River LMA

	FY 1979 Averages	FY 1980 Averages	FY 1981 Projections	FY 1982 Projections
<u>Nonagricultural Totals*</u>	55.1**	54.6**	54.2**	54.2**
<u>Manufacturing Totals</u>	20.4	20.4	19.7	19.0
Durable Goods	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3
Nondurable Goods	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.7
Textile Mill Products	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.9
Other Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.8
<u>Nonmanufacturing Totals</u>	34.8	34.1	34.5	34.9
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services and Mining	9.0	9.2	9.6	10.0
Government	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7

\* In Thousands

\*\* May not add to total due to rounding



### B. Employment Developments

Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates (CES/790-1980 Benchmark) show that employment in the Fall River Labor Market Area averaged 54,600 jobs in FY 1980. This figure is down by 500 from the FY 1979 average employment of 55,100. The decrease in jobs shows up entirely in the nonmanufacturing sector with evenly matched job decreases in the wholesale and retail trade as well as government categories.

FY 1981 as well as FY 1982 nonagricultural wage and salary employment projections show total average nonagricultural employment will be down from FY 1980 by 400 jobs to the 54,200 level. And both FY 1981 as well as FY 1982 projections show that manufacturing will decline, mostly in the nondurable goods category, by 700 jobs in each year from the FY 1980 level of 20,400. This is a projected loss of 1,400 manufacturing jobs over a two year period. Both FY 1981 and FY 1982 projections show nonmanufacturing growing, in the services category, by 400 jobs a year, to total 34,900 at the end of FY 1982 (September 1982). (Please see Table 3 for a detailed numerical breakdown.)

A \$4 million grant was awarded in mid-1980 by the Federal Department of Energy for the E G & G Co. of Wellesley to conduct a feasibility study related to the proposed construction of a \$1.8 billion coal gasification plant in Fall River. This money is being applied towards the study's total cost which is estimated to be in the \$20 million range. The major consideration in this study for review are the environmental impact of such a plant and the cost of meeting certain construction criteria. The feasibility study funding is the maximum allowed under the Department of Energy's program and is indicative of that agency's strong commitment to Fall River's proposed coal gasification plant. The building of this coal gasification plant would mean that the New England area could reduce its dependence on foreign oil for electricity production by nearly 20 percent. Feasibility study completion is expected sometime in 1982. However, actual plant construction completion is not expected until 1987. E G & G Synfuels, Inc.'s board chairman and chief executive officer, Bernard J. O'Keefe, has indicated that the firm's proposed \$1.8 billion energy park and gasification plant in Fall River is contingent on receipt of some 150 federal and state permits as well as the support of Fall River residents. Employment for plant construction is estimated at 5,000 workers while permanent employment once the plant is fully operative is expected to be approximately 1,000.

In another matter related to energy, in early 1981, New England Electric's Brayton Point Station in Somerset commenced coal burning. Guy W. Nichols, Chairman, of the New England Electric System, said the Brayton Point station would go from being 80 percent dependent on oil in 1979 to less than 30 percent by the end of 1981 when the second and third units have been converted to burn coal. Chairman Nichols also announced that by 1985, the utility expects to be less than 10 percent reliant on oil. By 1985, the utility expects that its energy mix will be 58 percent coal with various percentages attributed to nuclear and hydro-power, as well as domestic and foreign oil. One of the four units cannot be converted to coal burning. Company officials expect to save roughly 12 million barrels of oil per year with a substantial savings to customers as a result of this conversion. An estimated three million tons of coal per year, or 8,000 tons of coal per day, will be used when all three units are burning coal on a permanent basis at the Somerset station.

This project will cost \$180 million but the utility will recover its capital outlay and return the savings to its customers. The net savings from the Somerset plant, which is the largest electric generating facility in New England, will be passed on to customers of the Massachusetts, Narragansett, Rhode Island and Granite State Electric Companies. A company spokesman observed that for the typical customer using 500 kilowatt hours of electricity per month, this will mean a saving of approximately \$60 per year.

The conversion to coal burning at the Somerset station is the culmination of an agreement signed in August 1978 between the State Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE) and New England Power on state regulations governing coal conversion. In May 1979, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) gave final approval to plans to burn coal on a permanent basis at Brayton Point.

In mid-1980, ten Massachusetts cities were targeted for an experimental, federally-funded program to encourage foreign investment in distressed areas, of which Fall River was designated as one. The Central Cities Investment Program, managed principally by the state's Foreign Business Council, was designed to encourage foreign investment in Boston, Chelsea, Fall River, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lynn, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester. The Council received a \$380,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in February 1980 to set up a foreign business office in Belgium and coordinate state-city efforts to attract foreign investment. The extent of unemployment, site capacity, location, past experience with federal grants and the city's development record were the key factors in selecting the 10 cities. The marketing agent is the Foreign Business Council, part of the Governor's office.



In addition to the six firms listed elsewhere in this Report (Table 9) as being recipients of Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency Bonds during 1980, two Fall River firms received approval totalling \$5.4 million in revenue bonds in 1980. Sarama Lighting was approved for \$4.9 million in Industrial Development Revenue Bonds by the city's Industrial Development Financing Authority to allow for purchase of the nine buildings of the Durfee Mill Complex. Sarama announced plans to begin moving in by early 1981 with eventual creation of some 300 jobs.

Whaling Manufacturing, the city's fastest growing concern, which a few years ago had only 5 employees and now has approximately 475, would, under the \$475,000 approved in its bond issue, create another 200 jobs. Whaling reported that the rainwear and outerwear firm has taken over the "Botany 500" label and is now that corporation's manufacturing firm for all of the United States.

Pending approval of a \$500,000 bond request to the city's Industrial Development Finance Authority, Rex-Cut, a division of Lea Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Conn., plans to construct a 20,000 square-foot addition to its Industrial Park building and to increase its work force to approximately 300 by 1985. The Rex-Cut facilities now occupy 54,000 square-feet at the Park and the company plans to relocate a chemical recovery pollution control division from Everett in early 1981. Rex-Cut manufactures bonded abrasive wheels and patented abrasive fabrics for the metal finishing industry and recently added a buff division thereby increasing its Fall River labor force to approximately 125 people.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held in late 1980 for a \$23 million major construction project at Charlton Memorial Hospital. The plan is to centralize two large and busy voluntary general hospitals at one site. Charlton Memorial Hospital was founded as the result of a consolidation of the former Union and Truesdale Hospitals in 1975. Charlton's project will consolidate all hospital services at the Union site. The centerpiece of the project is a five story medical facility.

In another major medical development in 1980, St. Anne's Hospital launched a \$14 million new construction program. The five-phase project, targeted for completion in May 1982, is intended to bring the 74 year old facility into line with prevailing standards of patient care so as to allow the institution to continue to play a leading role in the delivery of health care services to the Fall River community. Plans call for modernization of some existing

buildings and demolition of others. Preliminary work is already in progress on the maternity suite which will be fashioned into a 32-bed medical surgical unit. In 1955, St. Anne's opened the first radiation therapy department south of Boston and pioneered in the Fall River area with other programs such as its cancer, pediatric, drug dependency, and child abuse work. St. Anne's is affiliated with Boston University and the Tufts New England Medical Center.

A recent survey by the Massachusetts Hospital Association found over 2,000 full-time nursing positions vacant in hospitals throughout the state. The Dean of the Southeastern Massachusetts University College of Nursing has noted that local statistics correspond with national trends. There are unfilled nursing jobs in all hospitals in the Fall River-New Bedford area with the exception of New Bedford's Union Hospital. The shortage has hit where it hurts the most, the staff nurses on regular duty in general hospitals. Charlton's Assistant Director of Nursing has stated that the hospital has openings for approximately 25 registered nurses. In the summer of 1980, Charlton had to close down beds at both the Union and Truesdale sites to make up for nursing staffing shortages.

In a major new industrial development for the city of Fall River, Dr. David Bakalar, president of the Transitron Electronics Corp., the parent of Phalo Corporation, a subsidiary, participated in ground-breaking ceremonies at the city's new Industrial Park for an estimated \$9 million plant. The first phase of the construction and equipment will cost an estimated \$4.2 million and the second portion another \$5 million. The 73,000 square foot plant will be under construction in April 1981 and the company hopes production will begin in October 1981. Estimated employment at the new plant is 225 people in its first stage. Almost all employees of Phalo are expected to be Fall River area residents. Phalo is a high technology firm with headquarters in Shrewsbury and represents the first major industry to construct a new building in Fall River within two years. Phalo is a leader in thermoplastic control cables for use in the computer and telecommunications industry. Products range from audio and communications cable to highly specialized computer and telemetry cable. The company services such computer industry giants as Digital, IBM and RCA.

In another very positive step in Fall River's economic development, Aetna Life and Casualty officials announced in early 1981 that they will build a four-story office complex in downtown Fall River. The project is expected to begin in late spring of 1981 and be completed in the third quarter of 1982. The building will contain 114,000 square feet of space and the company is presently planning to utilize all of the space. Aetna chose the prime downtown location for amalgamation of its five present offices in Fall River which

house 800 employees. Although the building is designed to permit expansion for an additional 200 employees when needs demand, there are no plans to do that at this time. There are also designs allowing for additional structures. Aetna has been located in Fall River for 13 years and its 1981 payroll is estimated at \$8.6 million.

A \$ 1.4 million Industrial Development Revenue Bond allowing Timbacc Realty to purchase the Stafford Mills and relocate its outerwear manufacturing facilities there was also approved in 1980 by the Fall River Industrial Finance Development Authority. Timbacc, an arm of Rothchild and Co., operates River Falls Manufacturing Corp. which employs 120 workers and would add 150 new employees at the new site.

The proposed completion of Route 495 to connect routes 24 and 95 seems likely to bring an influx of jobs and new firms into the Greater Fall River area. Among these, it is likely that many of the rapidly expanding high technology firms will find the Fall River area an inviting place for expansion once the highway is completed. Fall River has excellent natural and human assets. The city's deep water port has potential for considerable expansion. Fall River offers a strategic position that enables it to serve more than one-third of the nation's markets overnight and also has a large and talented work force capable of adapting to the needs of expanding new industries. The employment outlook seems increasingly bright.



Table 4  
 Industrial Growth and Decline  
 Changes In Annual Averages Between 1975 and 1980  
 Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment\*  
 Fall River LMA

Rank	Net Change (000's)	Industry
1	+5.4	Nonagricultural - Total
2	+5.0	Manufacturing - Total
3	+2.1	Government - Total
4	+1.3	Wholesale and Retail Trade
5	+1.2	Services and Mining
6	+1.1	Durable Goods - Total
7	+0.5	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
8	+0.4	Manufacturing - Total
9	+0.3	Textile Mill Products
10	No Change	Construction
11	-0.1	Transportation and Public Utilities
12	-0.7	Nondurable Goods-Total
13	-1.0	Other Nondurable Goods

\* Net Change

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program (BLS-790)  
 Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

Table 5  
Industrial Growth and Decline  
Changes in Annual Averages Between 1975 and 1980  
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment  
(Percent Change)

Rank	Percent Change	Industry
1	+45.8	Durable Goods Total
2	+37.5	Government Total
3	+22.7	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
4	+17.1	Nonmanufacturing Total
5	+14.8	Services & Mining
6	+13.1	Wholesale and Retail Trade
7	+11.0	Nonagricultural Total
8	+ 7.0	Textile Mill Products
9	+ 2.0	Manufacturing Total
10	No Change	Construction
11	- 4.0	Nondurable Goods Total
12	- 5.0	Transportation & Public Utilities
13	- 7.6	Other Nondurable Goods

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program (BLS-790)  
Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

Table 6  
 Industry Share As Percent of Total  
 Nonagricultural Employment  
 Fall River LMA

Industry Title	Percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment		
	1978 (1979 BM)	1979 (1980 BM)	1980 (1980 BM)
Nonagricultural Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing Total	37.2	37.2	37.2
Durable Goods Total	5.8	6.2	6.4
Nondurable Goods Total	31.4	31.0	30.8
Textile Mill Products	8.1	8.2	8.4
Other Nondurable Goods	23.3	22.9	22.4
Nonmanufacturing Total	62.8	62.8	62.8
Construction	2.5	2.7	2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.4	3.4	3.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.9	20.9	20.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.7	4.9	5.0
Services and Mining	16.8	16.2	17.1
Government Total	14.4	14.7	14.1

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program (BLS-790)  
 Massachusetts Division of Employment Security



## C.. Industrial Employment Outlook

The proposed \$1.8 billion coal gasification plant in Fall River, now in the feasibility study stage, will have an enormous impact on the overall employment outlook if the "go" decision is made in 1982. However, it should be kept in mind that actual construction will not begin until late 1982 or early 1983 which means that the employment and economic impact on the construction industry in particular will not be felt in FY 1982. Beginning in early FY 1983, however, employment could begin to rise rapidly as construction of the coal gasification plant gets underway. Eventual project construction employment is expected to reach approximately 5,000 workers. To understand what this means, one only has to look at the annual average construction industry employment for FY 1980 which was 1,400. FY 1981 and FY 1982 construction employment projections do not take the proposed coal gasification plant into account because of the uncertainty as to whether it will be built at all.

Permanent employment at the Fall River coal gasification site is expected to approximate 1,000 workers. These workers will be employed principally in the transportation and public utilities industry. But, permanent employment is not expected to begin until project construction completion in 1987.

The more immediate or short-term industrial employment outlook for the Fall River LMA is tied into the existing economic infrastructure. Our projections for FY 1982 show total average nonagricultural employment to be down from FY 1980 by 400 jobs to the 54,200 level. Manufacturing is projected down by 1,400 jobs from the FY 1980 level of 20,400. FY 1982 projections show nonmanufacturing growing by 800 jobs over the FY 1980 level of 34,100. The principal projected FY 1982 growth in the nonmanufacturing category over FY 1980 is in the services sector with a projected increase of 800 jobs.

The national and state as well as local economies have been plagued in recent years by both high interest rates and high rates of inflation. The combination of these two factors has tended to exert a "drag" effect on the Fall River LMA economy. More recently, local banks and savings institutions have made severe cutbacks in their new loans. Although new mortgages on housing are still available in the Fall River area, they are extremely difficult to acquire if at all and come with very high rates of interest. And, there is a decided trend toward variable and away from fixed rate mortgages.

Money is very tight. Banks are still in the lending business but loans will go first to existing customers with good credit ratings.

At this report is being written, the debate is ongoing in the State legislature as to just how much of the impact of Proposition 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cutbacks in municipal employment will be alleviated by increased state aid to the communities. For this principal reason, no attempt has been made in the FY 1981 and 1982 employment projections to incorporate the impact of Proposition 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  on government employment. Although we do know that local (and perhaps state government) employment are going down, there is far too much political uncertainty at this time to estimate with any precision just how much of a reduction in government employment will occur in both FY 1981 and 1982.

Over the short-term, that is to say, through FY 1982, it is very hard to expect any employment growth in the Fall River LMA economy. In fact, for FY 1982, we are projecting slight declines in growth from both FY 1979 and FY 1980 employment levels. We do believe, however, that the national economy is in the midst of a major economic turnaround which is bound to have a very positive effect on the Fall River LMA economy in the intermediate future, after FY 1982.

Table 7  
Covered Employment By Place of Work For  
Fall River CETA Prime Sponsor\* and For Fall River Job Matching Center\*\*

	Total Employment	Agri- culture Fishing Forestry	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transp. Comm. Utilities	Wholesale Retail Trade	Finance Insurance Real Estate	Services
TOTAL	46,019	135	1	1,530	19,958	1,903	11,504	2,561	8,427
Fall River	38,448	52	0	895	18,838	1,299	7,593	2,308	7,463
Freetown	976	9	1	143	333	86	208	18	178
Somerset	2,331	23	0	125	251	424	1,079	163	266
Swansea	3,026	12	0	224	359	32	2,044	43	312
Westport	1,238	39	0	143	177	62	580	29	208

\* These two entities comprise the same five communities.

Source: Employment and Wages  
Cities and Towns  
1967-1979

Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Job Market Research

Table 8  
Fall River IMA  
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers\*

Published Industry Title	Number Of Production Workers	Percent Of Workers**	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings	
			3-81	2-81 3-80	3-81 2-81	3-80
Manufacturing	16,200	83.1	37.7	38.1 37.3	\$206.22	\$207.26 \$189.86
Durable Goods	2,700	79.4	39.6	39.9 38.6	220.97	221.05 201.49
Nondurable Goods	13,500	83.9	37.3	37.8 37.1	203.29	204.88 188.10
Textile Mill Products	3,500	79.5	43.2	44.0 42.9	240.19	245.96 220.08

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program (BLS-790)  
Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

\* Subject to Revision

\*\* Production workers as a percent of total industry employment

### Job Placement Data by Industry

Table 10 of the Employment Service Automatic Reporting System (ESARS) provides Openings Received and Filled By Industrial Division and Occupational Category in the Fall River LMA from October 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981 and therefore represents half of the Fiscal Year 1981. Of a total of 1,413 job openings received, 1,014, or approximately 72 percent, were filled during this 6-month period.

Table 5 of the Fall River Job Bank dated March 1981 represents the available openings by selected industrial grouping which developed during March 1981. As the Table indicates, there were 157 available openings of which 104 remained unfilled at the end of the month.



ITEM NO.	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS	OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION													GOVT
		TOTAL	AGR	MINING	CONSTR	MFG	TRANSP	WHS & RETAIL	FINANCE	SERVICES	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	GOVT	GOVT	GOVT	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	M	M	M
10010	TOTAL	1413	17	0	22	630	8	274	34	240	188	198	198	198	198
10015	0-1	73	0	0	0	15	1	12	3	18	24	26	26	26	26
10020	20-24	322	0	0	2	71	1	43	26	68	111	113	113	113	113
10025	25-29	124	0	0	2	8	0	99	4	10	1	3	3	3	3
10030	30	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
10035	31-39	232	0	0	1	34	0	64	0	89	44	47	47	47	47
10040	4	22	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
10045	5	45	0	0	0	43	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10050	6	87	0	0	0	69	0	9	0	9	0	2	2	2	2
10055	7	252	1	0	0	223	0	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10060	8	60	0	0	16	23	1	6	0	10	4	3	3	3	3
10065	90-91	108	0	0	0	91	5	4	0	7	1	1	1	1	1
10070	92	68	0	0	1	53	0	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
10075	93-97	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1
10085	TOTAL	1014	8	0	15	472	7	214	15	155	128	131	131	131	131
10090	0-1	33	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7	12	14	14	14	14
10095	20-24	221	0	0	0	54	1	37	15	57	57	59	59	59	59
10100	25-29	99	0	0	1	7	0	83	0	7	1	1	1	1	1
10105	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
10110	31-39	160	0	0	0	21	0	50	0	49	40	38	38	38	38
10115	4	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2
10120	5	45	0	0	0	43	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10125	6	58	0	0	0	46	0	7	0	5	0	2	2	2	2
10130	7	167	0	0	0	140	0	15	0	0	12	12	12	12	12
10135	8	43	0	0	13	16	1	5	0	5	3	2	2	2	2
10140	90-91	105	0	0	0	91	5	2	0	6	1	1	1	1	1
10145	92	58	0	0	1	47	0	6	0	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
10150	93-97	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
10160	TOTAL	71.8	47.1	0.0	68.2	74.9	87.5	78.1	44.1	64.6	68.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2
10165	0-1	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0	58.3	0.0	38.9	50.0	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8
10170	20-24	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	100.0	86.0	57.7	83.8	51.4	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2
10175	25-29	79.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	87.5	0.0	83.8	0.0	70.0	100.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
10180	30	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10185	31-39	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.8	0.0	78.1	0.0	55.1	90.9	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9

SMSA 2480

MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE

FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/81

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ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS	OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION													PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRA-TION	GOVT
		TOTAL	AGR	MINING	CONSTR	MFG	TRANSP	WHS & UTIL	RETAIL	INS & TRADE	REAL ESTATE	J	K	L		
10190 4	FARM F & F	59.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10195 5	PROCESSING	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10200 6	MACHINE TRADES	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	100.0	100.0
10205 7	BENCH WORK	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.8	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10210 8	STRUCTURAL	71.7	0.0	0.0	81.3	69.6	100.0	83.3	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	66.7	66.7
10215 90-91	MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
10220 92	PKG MTRL HNDL	85.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7	0.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
10225 93-97	OTHER	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMSA 2480																

MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE

FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/81 PAGE 002

TABLE 5--ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS  
AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOB BANK OPENINGS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP  
FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH 1981

PAGE 1

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OPENINGS
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AS A % OF TOTAL UNFILLED
TOTAL OPENINGS, ALL INDUSTRIES	157	33	31.73X
TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING (01-09) AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (09)	4	0	.00X
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION (15-17) BLDG. CONST.-GEN. CONTR. & OPER. BLDR. (15)	5	1	33.33X
TOTAL MANUFACTURING (20-39)	96	17	30.91X
DURABLE GOODS (24-25, 32-39) FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (25) STONE, CLAY, GLASS, AND CONCRETE PROD. (32) PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES (33) MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL (35) ELEC. AND ELEC. MACH. EQUIP. (37), AND SUP. (36) TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (37), AND SUP. (36) INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL GOODS, TIME PIECES (38)	16 3 1 4 1 4 2 1	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	18.18X .00X .00X .00X .00X 50.00X .00X .00X
NONDURABLE GOODS (20-23, 26-31) TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS (22) APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PROD., FAB. (23) PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED IND. (27) CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (28) RUBBER AND HISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS (30) LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS (31)	80 8 38 2 6 15 11	15 0 15 0 0 0 0	34.09X .00X 57.69X .00X .00X .00X .00X
TOTAL WHOLESALE TRADE (50-51) WHOLESALE TRADE--DURABLE GOODS (50)	2	0	.00X
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE (52-59) BLDG. MAT., HW, GAR. SUP., MOB. HM. DEAL (52) AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND GAS SVC. STATION (55) APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES (56) FURNITURE, HOME FUR. & EQUIP. STORES (57) EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (58) MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL (59)	21 1 1 12 1 3 3	12 0 1 11 0 0 0	70.59X .00X 100.00X 100.00X .00X .00X .00X
TOTAL FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (60-67)	9	2	22.22X

TABLE 5--ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS  
AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOB BANK OPENINGS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP  
FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS  
MARCH 1981

PAGE 2

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE	AS A % OF TOTAL UNFILLED	AVAILABLE	UNFILLED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OPENINGS	UNFILLED
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AVAILABLE	UNFILLED	UNFILLED	UNFILLED
TOTAL FINANCE (60-67)	6	2	33.33%	66.67%	66.67%	66.67%	100.00%
BANKING (60)	2	0	.00%	22.22%	22.22%	22.22%	.00%
INSURANCE (63)	1	0	.00%	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%	.00%
REAL ESTATE (65)							
TOTAL SERVICES (70-89)	18	1	7.69%	11.46%	12.50%	12.50%	3.03%
BUSINESS SERVICES (73)	10	0	.00%	55.56%	61.54%	61.54%	.00%
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SERVICES, & GARAGES (75)	5	0	.00%	27.78%	30.77%	30.77%	.00%
HEALTH SERVICES (80)	2	1	100.00%	11.11%	7.69%	7.69%	100.00%
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (89)	1	0	.00%	5.56%	.00%	.00%	.00%
TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (91-97)	2	0	.00%	1.27%	.96%	.96%	.00%
ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PGMS. (94)	2	0	.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	.00%

OFFICE

Table 9  
D. Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency Bond Receivers-1980  
Fall River IMA

Name of Company	Location	Board Approval	Loan	Estimated Jobs Created	SIC Code	SIC Name
N. E. Power Co.	Somerset	3/14/80	\$90,000,000	--	4911	Electric Service
South Main Place Associates	Fall River	4/3/80	2,950,000	--	6510	Real Estate Operators & Lessors
Robbins Mfg. Co. Inc.	Fall River IDFA	8/27/80	1,800,000	37	3452	Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets and Washers
Alden Autoparts Warehouse, Inc.	Somerset	9/15/80	650,000	37	5010	Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts and Supplies
Phalo Corp.	Fall River	11/13/80	1,500,000	250	3357	Drawing & Insulating of Nonferrous Wire
Hudner Assoc.	Fall River	12/12/80	2,240,000	10	6510	Real Estate Operators and Lessors

Source: Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency



#### IV. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

##### A. Trends in Occupation Demand-March 1981 versus March 1980

As of March 1981, there were 8,296 persons who had registered at the Fall River Job Matching Center during the first 6 months of Fiscal Year 1981, October 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981. This figure compares with 8,473 persons in the period October 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980.

For the 8,296 persons who registered during the first 6 months of Fiscal Year 1981, there was a total of 1,396 job openings of which 1,006 openings were filled. For the 8,473 persons who registered during the first 6 month of Fiscal Year 1980, there was a total of 1,825 job openings of which 896 were filled.

A detailed description of the occupational situation in the Fall River LMA follows in this section of the report.

##### B. Unfilled and Hard-to-Fill Openings

Keypunch operators  
bank tellers  
security guards  
sewing machine operators

##### C. Applicant Surplus and High Net Demand Occupations

###### Top Ten in Each Category

<u>Applicant Surplus</u>	<u>High Net Demand (Hard-to-Fill Openings)</u>
1. clerk typists	1. secretaries
2. general clerks	2. typists
3. administrative clerks	3. class A machinists
4. sales clerks	4. tool and die makers
5. nurse's aides	5. certified welders
6. alteration tailors	6. registered nurses
7. construction workers	7. licensed practical nurses
8. heavy truck drivers	8. power sewing machine operators
9. hand packagers	9. keypunch operators
10. material handlers	10. bank tellers

Source: March 1981 ESARS, Fall River LMA (cumulative October 1, 1980-March 31, 1981)

Table 3A Occupations of Employed Persons, by Sex and Minority Status, (Percent Distribution)  
Area : Fall River IMA  
Year : 1979

Occupational Category and Group	BOTH SEXES					FEMALE				
	Total	White	Black	Other Races	Hispanic	Total	White	Black	Other Races	Hispanic
ALL OCCUPATIONS BY PERCENT *	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.4	1.1
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	100.0	98.9	0.2	0.9	1.4	100.0	98.8	0.2	1.1	1.1
Engineers, Technical	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	4.6	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Physicians, Dentists and Related	100.0	97.9	0.0	1.8	3.1	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medical and Health Exc. Practs.	100.0	96.9	0.5	2.5	4.1	100.0	99.2	0.2	2.8	2.7
Teachers, Elementary and Secondary	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Other Professional Workers	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TECHNICIANS, EXCEPT HEALTH	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANAGERS EXCEPT FARM	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	1.4
SALES WORKERS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Retail Stores	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Sales Workers	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLERICAL	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.8
Secretaries, Stenos and Typists	100.0	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Clericals	100.0	99.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.3	1.1
CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Automobile and Body Repairmen	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mechanics and Repairmen Exc. Auto	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Machinists	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Metal Craftsmen Exc. Mach.	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carpenters	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Construction Exc. Carpenters	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Craftsmen	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORTATION	100.0	99.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.5	1.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	100.0	98.7	1.1	0.3	5.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	100.0	99.2	1.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.6	1.2
Nonmanufacturing Industries	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	3.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
TRANSPORT OPERATIVES	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Truck Drivers	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Transport, Operatives	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LABORERS NONFARM	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIV. HOUSEHOLD	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.5
Cleaning Service	100.0	99.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food Service	100.0	97.8	0.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Health Service	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Protective Service	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Service Workers	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	100.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	93.1	3.8	0.0	2.3
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	24.2

Source: Summary Manpower Indicators, Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory  
The Decennial Census of Population, 1970

Note: NA-Not available

\* Sum of individual item may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.



E. Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupational Category and Hourly Wage Rates

ESARS Table B07 located in the Appendix indicates that as of March 31, 1981, of the cumulative 1,413 job openings received from the start of Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980), 1,014 jobs were filled, a 72 percent job closing ratio. Of the 1,413 job openings received during the 6 month period ending March 31, 1981, 806 jobs or 57 percent were in 3 of the 13 occupational categories: clerical, services, and bench work.

This Table also shows a strong correlation between the number of openings received and hourly wage rates offered. The lower the wage rate, the larger number of jobs. Conversely, the higher the wage rate, the smaller number of job openings being received. The average hourly wage rate is \$3.82, only 47 cents above the Federally established minimum wage of \$3.35.

F. Openings Received and Filled By Industrial Division And Occupational Category

ESARS Table 10 located in the Appendix shows the distribution of the 1,413 job openings received during the first half of Fiscal Year 1981 by Industrial Division. 630 jobs or 45 percent of all job openings received were in the manufacturing division. 1,332 job openings or 94 percent were in 4 of the 9 major industrial divisions: manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services, and public administration. The unhealthy state of the construction industry in the Fall River LMA is verified in part by the fact that there were only 22 job openings in this division in the 6 month period ending March 31, 1981. Although an estimated 1,800 persons were employed in the Transportation and Public Utilities Division during March, 1981, Table 10 indicates a scarcity of job openings in the industry with only 8 openings during a 6 month period.

G. Occupational Demand and Supply Comparison

Within the Division of Employment Security, occupational demand is reflected on the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) by Total Nonagricultural Openings in Table 96. Both Table 96 for the Fall River LMA and the State are located in the Appendix. Total job openings received for the 6 month period of Fiscal Year 1981 through March 31, 1981 for the State were 61,560 compared to 1,396 for the Fall River LMA. The Fall River LMA, therefore, received 2.3 percent of all State job openings for this period.

Occupational supply within DES is reflected by the applicants registered at the DES Job Matching Centers. Table 96 (State) shows that, for the comparable 6 month period, 247,718 persons had registered at JM Centers state-wide compared to 8,296 for the Fall River LMA. The Fall River LMA, therefore, represented 3.3 percent of all state-wide registered applicants. The fact that the Fall River LMA had a higher percentage of state-wide supply (applicants) than demand (job openings) is consistent with Fall River's chronically high unemployment rates.

#### H. Vocational Education Programs

The following list provides the results of a 1979 survey taken of the vocational technical education in the Fall River LMA. This list provides the vocational courses/programs offered by the vocational schools in the LMA.

1. Food Services
2. General Merchandise
3. Industrial Marketing
4. Retail Trade, Other
5. Dental Assistant
6. Dental Hygienists (Assoc.)
7. Medical Lab (Assisting)
8. Nurse, Assoc. Degree
9. Practical (Voc.) Nurse
10. Nurses' Assist. (Aide)
11. Care & Guidance of Children
12. Accounting and Computing
13. Programmers
14. Filing, Office Mach.
15. Info. Communication Equipment
16. Steno. Sectry. and Related
17. Supv. & Adm. Mgmt.
18. Typing and Related
19. Other Gen'l Bus.
20. Civil Technology
21. Electronics Tech.
22. Electro-Mech. Technol.
23. Environmental Control Tech.
24. Mech. Technology
25. Other - Surveying
26. Appliance Repair
27. Body & Fender
28. Mechanics, Auto
29. Commercial Art Occup.
30. Carpentry
31. Electricity
32. Plumbing & Pipefitting
33. Drafting Occup.
34. Electronic Occup.
35. Graphic Arts Occup.
36. Machine Shop
37. Cosmetology
38. Law Enforcement Trng.
39. Grocery Ford Occup.
40. Small Engine Repair
41. Solar Energy, Heating, Air Conditioning
42. Power Sewing Machine Operators
43. Metal Fab. & Welding
44. Painting and Decorating

- 45. Homemaker-Home Health
- 46. Apprenticeship
- 47. Fireman 2nd Class

#### I. High Demand Occupations In Massachusetts - 1981

A report entitled High Demand Occupations In Massachusetts - 1981 was recently prepared and published through a coordinated interagency effort by the Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, Department of Manpower Development, and the Division of Employment Security, all under the aegis of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Economic Affairs.

The report contains information on 50 separate occupations such as typical job duties, working conditions, wages, promotional opportunities and educational or training requirements. The information contained in the report is specifically designed to meet the needs of individuals in Massachusetts who are currently considering a job or career change or who are responsible for providing guidance on such matters to other individuals.

This report is available upon request from the Occupation/Industry Department of the Division of Employment Security.



## J. Major Recession Resistant Industries

As defined in the report entitled: Vocational Education And Workforce Planning Information Report - 1980 - Fall River River LMA, a recession resistant industry is one in which the level of employment in 1975 was either at the same or higher level as in 1974 the reference year for the 1975 recession.

Of the 13 industries defined as recession resistant in the vocational report, three are in the Manufacturing category; five in the Trade category; three in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and two in the Services category. Three of the 13 industries account for approximately 1,915 jobs or 64 percent of the total 1974-1976 employment growth of 2,988 persons within the total analyzed recession resistant industries and these three are:

SIC 231 - (Manufacturing - Mens, Youths, and Boys' Suits, Coats and Overcoats) with growth of 773 or 96 percent;

SIC 581 - (Trade - Eating and Drinking Places) with growth of 504 or 34 percent; and

SIC 806 - (Services - Hospitals) with growth of 638 or 34 percent.

The principal implication of being within the category of a recession resistant industry is that any employee who was employed in these industries had a diminished chance of becoming unemployed during the 1974-1975 recession. Additionally, there were fairly substantial employment possibilities within these industries during this period due to both growth and replacement needs. 2,988 jobs were added during the 1974-1976 period which is a 40 percent increase over the 1974 level of 7,395 jobs within these 13 industries. Yet this pattern may not be repeated in future recessions. The changing nature and characteristics of national, state and local economies since the last major recession make it virtually impossible to predict what may or may not occur in the future in any given industry. However, this study indicates which industries are affected when consumer spending declines.

## K. Total ES Job Bank Openings and Average Pay

Table 7 of the Massachusetts Job Bank dated March 1981 is located in the Appendix and is entitled: Total ES Job Bank Openings and Average Pay. This table compares job bank openings and average pay among all major labor market areas as well as with the state itself. The table is self-explanatory in nature, e.g., the Boston SMSA holds a huge lead in the number of job openings over all labor areas, as one would expect, as well as a slight lead in average pay being offered for job openings over the Lowell and Springfield/Chicopee/Holyoke labor market areas.

## v. Recent Unemployment Trends and Projections

### A. Past Trends

Total unemployment in the Fall River Labor Market Area reached a year's high of 7,265 in July 1980 for an unemployment rate of 9.7 percent of the labor force of 74,613, and the 1980 year's low was reached in November 1980 with 4,647 people unemployed for an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent. The 1980 annual average unemployment rate was 8.1 percent (see Table 10), 0.7 percentage points higher than the 1979 annual average unemployment rate of 7.4 percent (see Table 11).

Table 12 provides the annual average unemployment rates for the years 1975 through 1980. The 1980 annual average unemployment rate of 8.1 percent compares with the 1979 annual average of 7.4 percent, 1978 annual average of 7.1 percent, 1977 annual average of 9.2 percent, 1976 annual average of 9.3 percent, and 1975 annual average of 11.5 percent.

Table 13 ranks major labor market areas, the state, and the nation by unemployment rates for both 1979 and 1980. On a relative basis, the Fall River LMA rose from having the 2nd highest unemployment rate in 1979 to being tied for first place with the New Bedford LMA in 1980. As this Table 13 indicates, there were some changes in unemployment rate ranking from 1979 to 1980. For example, the Lawrence-Haverhill SMSA dropped from being ranked 3rd highest in 1979 to the 7th position in 1980, an indication of the growing strength of the Lawrence-Haverhill SMSA economy over the year relative to other labor market areas, the state, and the nation.

Table 14 compares the annual average unemployment levels for the major labor market area, the state, and the nation from 1979 to 1980. This Table also shows the amounts and the percents of changes in unemployment levels over this time frame. The Table lastly ranks the labor market areas, the state, and the nation by order of percent change with the greatest percent increase (the Nation) being ranked first. The Fall River LMA experienced an over-the-year increase of 400 persons going from 5,500 to 5,900 and this represented a 7.2 percent increase. The Fall River LMA ranks 6th in order of the over the (1979 to 1980) year percent change.

Another way of analyzing the unemployment situation is to determine the proportion of Fall River Labor Market Area residents who are unemployed in relationship to total State unemployment. Table 15 shows that 3.6 percent of the State's 1980 annual average unemployed persons were residents of the Fall River Labor Market Area in comparison to 3.4 percent of the State's 1979 annual average unemployed, an annual average increase of 0.2 percentage points. This table substantiates that the unemployed population (as a percent of the State's total unemployed) in this Labor Market Area is increasing in relation to other major labor market areas. (In 1978, the comparable percentage was 3.1 percent; in 1977, the comparable percentage was 2.8 percent).

## B. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed

Table 16 of this Report is entitled: Characteristics of Insured Unemployed - for Fall River LMA, Fall River JIC, Fall River CETA. These three entities comprise the same five Massachusetts communities: Fall River, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea, and Westport. (The Fall River LMA also includes Tiverton and Little Compton, R.I.).

The figures in this Table represent unemployment insurance claim payments to individuals for the "reference week". The reference week is defined as the week immediately following the "survey week". The survey week is defined as that week in any given month which includes the 12th of the month. For March of 1981, the reference week was the week March 15th through March 21st.

This Table breaks down unemployment insurance claim payments by municipality as well as by race.

## C. Labor Force Statistics - 1980 Unemployment Rates By JMS Center Area and CETA Area

Table 17 provides 1980 annual average labor force statistics by cities and towns in the Fall River Job Matching Center area as well as in the Fall River CETA Prime Sponsor area. The same five communities are in these two areas: Fall River, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea, and Westport. The 1980 annual average unemployment rate for these two entities (JMS and CETA areas) was 8.2 percent. This figure is slightly higher, by one percentage point, than the 8.1 percent unemployment rate posted for the Fall River LMA.

The community with the highest 1980 unemployment rate was Freetown at 9.5 percent and the lowest was Swansea at 4.6 percent. The city of Fall River posted a 1980 unemployment rate of 8.8 percent, 0.7 percentage points higher than the Fall River LMA rate of 8.1 percent.

## D. Labor Turnover Data Analysis - January 1981/January 1980\*

The January 1980 manufacturing accession rate of 3.8 for the Fall River LMA compares with 2.4 for January 1981. The manufacturing separation rate (s) for both January 1980 and January 1981 was identical at 3.3. Therefore, the January 1980 accession/separation ratio was 3.8/3.3 compared to 2.4/3.3 in January 1981. Standing alone, what this should mean is that the economy was doing better in January 1980 than in January 1981 in the Fall River LMA.

\*All rates are per 100 employed workers on manufacturers current months' payrolls and are not seasonally adjusted.



New manufacturing hires in January 1980 stood at 2.3 and declined to 1.1 in January 1981. In other words, the new hiring rate in January 1981 was less than half that of January 1980. This was bound to be reflected at Fall River JMS by a substantial decline in new job orders placed by manufacturing firms with the DES.

Source: Occupation/Industry - Research Department - DES

#### E. Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities

Table 18 entitled: Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities provides both initial claims and continued claims data for the reference weeks of the 3 months of the first quarters of both 1980 and 1981. Only regular unemployment insurance program benefits were in effect during those 2 quarters.

The first quarter 1981 average for initial claims was 895 compared to 812 for first quarter 1980, an increase of 83 or 10.2 percent. The first quarter 1981 average for continued claims was 4,487 compared to 4,532 for first quarter 1980, a decrease of 45 or 1.0 percent. The first quarter 1981 increase in initial claims is an indicator that continued claims' payments will probably increase as 1981 progresses.

Table 10  
Fall River LMA  
Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total  
Unemployment and Unemployment Rates  
For 1980

1980	Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Percent Of Labor Force
January	72,357	65,703	6,654	9.2
February	71,737	65,400	6,337	8.8
March	71,254	65,966	5,288	7.4
April	71,379	66,407	4,972	7.0
May	73,071	66,508	6,563	9.0
June	73,070	66,302	6,768	9.3
July	74,613	67,348	7,265	9.7
August	74,545	68,445	6,100	8.2
September	73,579	67,868	5,711	7.8
October	74,654	69,023	5,631	7.5
November	73,437	68,790	4,647	6.3
December	74,148	69,313	4,835	6.5
<u>Annual Averages</u>	73,154	67,256	5,898	8.1

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security  
Research Department

Table 11  
Fall River LMA  
Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total  
Unemployment and Unemployment Rates  
For 1979

1979	Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Percent Of Labor Force
January	76,784	69,117	7,667	10.0
February	76,143	69,279	6,864	9.0
March	76,325	69,697	6,628	8.7
April	74,578	69,462	5,116	6.9
May	73,744	68,888	4,856	6.6
June	75,082	70,329	4,753	6.3
July	73,856	68,643	5,213	7.1
August	75,555	71,477	4,078	5.4
September	74,816	68,896	5,920	7.9
October	71,645	67,642	4,003	5.6
November	72,142	66,944	5,198	7.2
December	72,654	67,253	5,401	7.4
<u>Annual Averages</u>	74,444	68,969	5,475	7.4

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security  
Research Department

Table 12  
Fall River LMA  
Annual Average Civilian Labor Force,  
Total Employment, Total Unemployment,  
And Unemployment Rates  
1975-1980

Year	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment/ Percent Of Labor Force
1975	71,940	63,637	8,303	11.5
1976	73,929	67,061	6,868	9.3
1977	73,946	67,133	6,813	9.2
1978	75,989	70,566	5,423	7.1
1979	74,444	68,969	5,475	7.4
1980	73,154	67,256	5,898	8.1

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security  
Research Department

Table 13  
Unemployment Rates For Major Labor Market Areas,  
The State, and The Nation  
Comparison and Ranking For 1979 and 1980  
Annual Averages

Labor Market Areas, State and Nation	1979-Annual Average		1980 Annual Average	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
New Bedford	7.5	1	8.1	(tied for 1st)
Fall River	7.4	2	8.1	(tied for 1st)
Lawrence-Haverhill	6.5	3	6.0	7
Brockton	6.2	4	6.8	4
Nation	5.8	5	7.1	3
Pittsfield	5.7	6	6.1	(tied for 5th)
Lowell	5.5	(tied for 7th)	5.7	8
State of Massachusetts	5.5	(tied for 7th)	5.6	9
Boston	5.3	9	5.0	12
Fitchburg-Leominster	4.9	10	6.1	(tied for 5th)
Springfield	4.8	11	5.5	10
Worcester	4.6	12	5.2	11

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security - Research Department



Table 14  
Fall River IMA  
1979 and 1980 (Annual Averages) Comparison Of  
Unemployment For Major Labor Market  
Areas, The State, and The Nation  
(in 000's)

Labor Market Areas, State and Nation	Annual Average Unemployment 1979	Annual Average Unemployment 1980	Amount Change	Percent Change		Ranked By IMA, State and Nation, by Percent Change
				1979-1980	1980-1981	
Boston	74.0	70.3	- 3.7	- 5.0		Nation (1)
Brockton	5.0	5.6	+ 0.6	+12.0		Fitchburg-Leominster (2)
Fall River	5.5	5.9	+ 0.4	+ 7.2		Worcester (3)
Fitchburg-Leominster	2.4	2.9	+ 0.5	+20.8		Springfield (4)
Lawrence-Haverhill	9.1	8.4	- 0.7	- 7.6		Brockton (5)
Lowell	6.6	6.9	- 0.3	- 4.5		Fall River (6)
New Bedford	6.4	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.1		New Bedford (7)
Nation	5,963.0	7,448.0	+1,485.	+24.9		State (8)
Pittsfield	4.4	4.3	- 0.1	- 2.2		Pittsfield (9)
Springfield/Chicopee/Holyoke	13.2	14.9	+ 1.7	+12.8		Lowell (10)
Massachusetts	160.0	163.0	+ 3.0	+ 1.8		Boston (11)
Worcester	9.0	10.2	+ 1.2	+13.3		Lawrence-Haverhill (12)

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security - Research Department

Table 15  
Fall River LMA  
Unemployment by Major Labor Market Areas  
As a Percent of State Unemployment  
1979-Annual Average-and 1980-Annual Average  
(in 000's)

Labor Market Areas	1979 - Annual Average		1980 - Annual Average	
	Unemployment	Percent Of Total	Unemployment	Percent Of Total
Massachusetts	160.0	100.0	163.0	100.0
Boston	74.0	46.2	70.3	43.1
Brockton	5.0	3.1	5.6	3.4
Fall River	5.5	3.4	5.9	3.6
Fitchburg-Leominster	2.4	1.5	2.9	1.7
Lawrence-Haverhill	9.1	5.6	8.4	5.1
Lowell	6.6	4.1	6.9	4.2
New Bedford	6.4	4.0	6.6	4.0
Pittsfield	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.6
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	13.2	8.2	14.9	9.1
Worcester	9.0	5.6	10.2	6.2

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security - Research Department

Table 16  
 Characteristics of Insured Unemployed  
 By Place of Residence  
 Fall River LMA\*  
 Fall River JIC\*  
 Fall River CETA Prime Sponsor\*

March 1981

Municipality	Total	White	Nonwhite	Spanish Surname	Other	Not Coded
Fall River	2,007	1,988	10	00	07	02
Freetown	123	120	03	00	00	00
Somerset	266	263	00	00	03	00
Swansea	182	178	01	00	03	00
Westport	260	260	00	00	00	00
TOTAL	2,838	2,809	14	00	13	02

\* These three entities are comprised of the same five communities.

Table 17  
 Labor Force Statistics by Cities and Towns  
 Fall River Job Matching Center Area,  
 and  
 Fall River CETA Prime Sponsor  
 1980 Annual Averages

City/Town	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Fall River	45,829	41,775	4,054	8.8
Freetown	2,015	1,824	191	9.5
Somerset	8,483	7,882	601	7.1
Swansea	5,645	5,384	261	4.6
Westport	4,443	4,080	363	8.2
<u>TOTALS</u>	66,415	60,945	5,470	8.2

Source: Research Department, Division of Employment Security

Table 18  
Fall River LMA  
Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities  
(By Place of Residence)

	Initial Claims Week Ending			Continued Claims Week Ending		
<u>1980 First Quarter</u>	<u>1/19</u>	<u>2/23</u>	<u>3/22</u>	<u>1/19</u>	<u>2/23</u>	<u>3/22</u>
Unemployment Insurance (U I Programs)						
<u>All Programs</u>						
Regular U I Benefits	773	1132	533	4799	4875	3921
 <u>1981 First Quarter</u>	 <u>1/24</u>	 <u>2/21</u>	 <u>3/21</u>	 <u>1/24</u>	 <u>2/21</u>	 <u>3/21</u>
Unemployment Insurance ( U I Programs)						
<u>All Programs</u>						
Regular U I Benefits	933	1021	732	4609	4426	4425

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security -  
Research Department



VI. Labor Supply-Demand Imbalances

A. 1. High Net Demand Occupations (hard-to-fill openings)

- a. secretaries
- b. typists
- c. class A machinists
- d. tool and die makers
- e. certified welders
- f. registered nurses
- g. licensed practical nurses
- h. power sewing machine operators
- i. keypunch operators
- j. bank tellers

A. 2. Applicant Surplus Occupations

- a. clerk typists
- b. general clerks
- c. administrative clerks
- d. sales clerks
- e. nurse's aides
- f. alteration tailors
- g. construction workers
- h. heavy truck drivers
- i. hand packagers
- j. material handlers

Source: ESARS, March 1981, Table 96 - Statistics Department

B. Labor Supply Demand Analysis

As of March 31, 1981, there were 4,261 active applicants registered at the Fall River Job Matching Center with 118 unfilled job openings, an applicant to job opening ratio of 36/1. This is a very high ratio and is a good indicator that jobs are very difficult to find in the Fall River LMA. This also accounts for the very high unemployment rates that the LMA typically experiences in comparison with other major labor market areas of the state.

The following is a listing of applicant to job opening ratios by major occupational category in the Fall River LMA as of March 31, 1981\*.

0-1	Professional, Technical & Managerial	46/1
2	Clerical and Sales	34/1
3	Service	42/1
4.	Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry and Related	110/1
5	Processing	118/1
6	Machine Trades	18/1
7	Bench Work	13/1
8	Structural Work	49/1
9	Miscellaneous	37/1

Source: ESARS, March 1981, Table 96 - Statistics Department

## VII. Individuals in Need of Employment Service

### A. Characteristics of Applicants Registered at the Fall River JMC

Table 19 and 20 provide characteristics of applicants registered at the Fall River Job Matching Center.

As of March, 1981, there were 5,255 active applicants, of whom 2,346 or 45 percent were women, 1,526 or 29 percent were economically disadvantaged, 491 or 9 percent were veterans, and 86 or approximately 2 percent were in the nonwhite category. (see Table 19). Table 19 also provides an age breakdown for those under 22 and those over 45; 1,308 or 25 percent were under 22 and 830 or 16 percent were over 45. Therefore 3,117 or 59 percent were between the ages of 22 and 45. 381 or 7 percent fell in the handicapped category.

Table 20 provides a breakdown of the registered applicants by occupational code, category and title. Total applicants from October 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981 are recorded in the first column. (This 6 month period represents the first half of Fiscal Year 1981.) This table also provides total active applicants as of March 1981, and unfilled job openings as of March 1981. The Table provides ratios of active applicants to unfilled job openings as of March 1981, by major occupational category as well as by selected occupational titles.

### B. Groups of Statutory Significance

Groups of statutory significance include such persons as AFDC recipients (WIN), veterans, women, minorities, youth, and the handicapped. Except for WIN program participants, all other statutory significant groups were delineated in Table 19. As of March 1981, there were 1,885 WIN program participants actively registered at the Fall River Job Matching Center.

Table 19

Characteristics of Applicants Registered  
At the Fall River Job Matching Center  
Fall River Labor Market Area

	Total Active Applicants	Female	Econom. Disadv.	Veteran	Nonwhite Minority	Age Breakdown		Handi- capped
						Under 22	Over 45	
Fall River IMA	5,255	2,346	1,526	491	86	1,308	830	381

Source: Table 6, ESARS, March 1981

Table 20

Characteristics of Applicants Registered  
At the Fall River Job Matching Center  
Fall River Labor Market Area

Occupational Code, Category, and Occupational Title	Total Applicants FY 1981	Total Active Applicants FY 1981	Unfilled Job Openings	Ratio of Active Applicants to Unfilled Job Openings FY 1981
0-1. Professional, Technical & Managerial	654	323	7	46.1/1
Licensed Practical Nurse	19	15	0	15.0/0
2. Clerical and Sales	1,712	852	25	34.1/1
General Clerk	214	99	2	49.5/1
3. Service	1,195	676	16	42.3/1
Nurse's Aide	171	120	0	120.0/0
4. Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry & Rel.	147	110	1	110.0/1
5. Processing	216	118	0	118.0/0
6. Machine Trades	561	291	16	18.2/1
Auto Mechanic	70	42	0	42.0/0
7. Bench Work	1,001	533	42	12.7/1
Sewing Machine Operator	111	44	21	2.1/1
8. Structural Work	889	437	9	48.5/1
Construction Worker	103	53	0	53.0/0
9. Miscellaneous	1,850	873	2	436.5/1
Material Handler	1,201	524	1	524.0/1

Source: Table 96, ESARS, March 1981

Table 21  
 Economically Disadvantaged Persons  
 18 Years and Older\*  
 Fall River CETA Prime Sponsor

Total	White	Black	Other	Spanish
15,052	14,847	51	154	321

\* Source: 1980 Census-Massachusetts  
 (PHC80-V-23) Final Population  
 and Housing Unit Count

Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory  
 University of California  
 (FY 1982 Projections)



## VIII. Training

### A. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) \*

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 was developed in Washington to establish a new community employment service system to aid persons in job placement as well as providing them with training and other supportive services. There are eleven Prime Sponsors, ten of which represent consortia of municipalities based on the following cities: Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, New Bedford, and Brockton, plus a sponsor - the Balance of State, Pittsfield, and Salem.

The CETA Act of 1973 was implemented in Massachusetts with the purpose of identifying and allotting funds to target groups which are experiencing job-related problems. Some of these target groups are the long-term unemployed, economically disadvantaged, ex-offenders, older workers, persons with a limited knowledge of the English language, and Vietnam-era veterans.

### CETA Eligibility Information

#### Title 11B

Services available under this Title include Orientation, Assessment (including Testing), Classroom Occupational Training, On-the-job Training, Work Experience, Individual Referral to short term public and private vocational training courses and job development. Basic Education, English as a Second Language, and GED courses are also available in combination with vocational training, for employability improvement. All of these services are designed to improve the employability of participants within relatively short periods of time. At this time, there are no provisions for remedial education or vocational training courses which would require a great length of time.

#### Eligibility

Applicants must be:

1. Economically disadvantaged and unemployed or underemployed and a member of a significant segment.
2. Willing and able to participate in ES/CETA services/programs.
3. Lacking a marketable skill.

\* As of March, 1981

## 2. Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects

The purpose of the Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects under the CETA act is to test the impact on high school return, retention, and completion rates of a job guarantee for 16 to 19 year old disadvantaged youth who are in school or willing to return. The program provides wage subsidies for companies who offer new part-time jobs or part-time jobs and training for these youth after school and during summer vacations. Participation of Massachusetts firms in this program encourages young people to complete their education and at the same time eases their transition into the work force.

## 3. Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Project

The Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Project is a CETA program which seeks to employ 16 to 19 year olds in work projects which will benefit the community. Business, public and private agencies, schools, and other community based organizations work together to design and operate projects that provide youth with employment, work experience, skill training and opportunities for community service.

## Title VII

### Private Sector Opportunities for the Economically Disadvantaged:

Authorized a Private Sector Initiative Program (PSIP) to demonstrate the effectiveness of ways of increasing the involvement of the business community, including minority and small businesses, in employment and training activities supported by CETA, and increase private sector jobs for the economically disadvantaged.

Provides funds for the establishment of private industry councils (a majority of whose members must be from the business community) which shall participate with prime sponsors in developing opportunities for economically disadvantaged persons in the private sector.

## Title VIII

### Young Adult Conservation Corps:

Provides employment and experience in various occupational skills to out-of-school young people from all social and economic backgrounds through work on conservation and other projects on federal and nonfederal public lands and waters. Participants may be hired for a maximum of 12 months. Operated under agreement by Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Interior. Authorized for 4 years, through FY 1982.

The current significant client groups are:

Special Veteran  
Recently Separated Veteran  
Disabled Veteran (also included as handicapped)  
Welfare Recipient  
Former Manpower Trainee  
Under 22  
Over 45  
Handicapped  
Law Offender  
Minority  
Female Head of Household  
Limited English Speaking  
Economically Disadvantaged

Limits participation:

1. No one can be in any CETA program longer than 2-2½ years in a five year period;
2. No one can be in PSE longer than 78 weeks in a five-year period. There also is a waiver for on-board enrollees at the Secretary's discretion if a prime sponsor is having extreme hardship in placing PSE enrollees in unsubsidized jobs, or if the area has 7% or more unemployment.

PSE wages may not exceed \$10,000 per year, adjusted upward by the ratio that local wage rates bear to national average, but not to exceed 20% of the maximum (no more than \$12,000), with some exceptions. Further, average wages in each prime sponsor area may not exceed \$7,200, adjusted by the ratio that the local wage bears to the national average.

Title IID\*

This Title provides temporary public service jobs in State, City, Town, County agencies and departments. These jobs are now limited to a one-year duration. Job development services are provided to place participants in subsidized employment.

Eligibility

Participants in training programs and services (except upgrading and retraining) must have been economically disadvantaged and either unemployed, underemployed, or in school. Participants in PSE must have been economically disadvantaged and unemployed 15 or more weeks or on welfare. PSE must be entry level and combined with training and supportive services, if available. Supplementation of wages under this title is specifically prohibited.

\* As of March, 1981



### Title III

#### Special Federal Responsibilities:

Programs for persons who have a particular disadvantage in the labor market, including Native Americans, migrants and other seasonal farmworkers, the handicapped, women, displaced homemakers, public assistance recipients, and other special target groups.

Authorized welfare demonstration projects, projects for the middle-aged and older workers, and a program for better coordination between prime sponsors and state employment security agencies.

### Title IV \*

#### Youth Programs:

The Job Corps, Summer Youth Programs, and programs enacted in the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (except the Young Adult Conservation Corps which is still Title VIII), namely, Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects, Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects, and Youth Employment and Training Programs. The Job Corps and Summer Youth Program are authorized for 4 years and the 3 new youth programs for 2.

### Title VI \*

#### Countercyclical Public Service Employment Program

Temporary public service employment opportunities during periods of high unemployment, in sufficient number to employ 20 percent of the unemployed in excess of 4 percent unemployment, and 25 percent of the excess when national unemployment is 7 percent or higher. Participants must be unemployed at least 10 of the last 12 weeks or on welfare, and from a family whose income does not exceed the BLS lower living standard budget.

##### 1. The Youth Employment and Training Program

The Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP) under the CETA Act, involves such services as classroom and on-the-job training, testing, placement, and work experience programs for youth ages 16 to 21, who meet certain low income criteria. The YETP pays firms to train young people in specific job-related skills.

\* As of March 1981

#### B. WIN Program

As of March, 1981, the Work Incentive Program (WIN) provided job counselling, job training, job development, and placement assistance. See March 1981 ESARS - Tables 30,31,32 and 33 which follow.

#### C. Apprenticeship Program

Apprentice training is a system under which a trainee acquires vocational skills "on-the-job" by working with journeyman craftsmen for a designated period of time. The training periods usually range from one to six years; most trade occupations require three to four years. The trainees are paid while they are training on the job. The wage rates usually start at about half the journeyman's rate up to 95 percent of the full pay near the end of the apprenticeship.

Apprenticeship programs are conducted as a joint effort by employers and schools with related instruction given in vocational schools and junior colleges, sometimes utilizing home study courses. During the duration of the program, study records are kept and the training progress of the apprentices are frequently evaluated. All apprenticeship programs in the Commonwealth must be approved by and registered with the State Division of Apprentice Training.

Both men and women are eligible to apply; both must be at least 16 years of age. The applicants must be physically able to do the work of the trade. There are approximately 415 apprenticeable trades, many being specialized jobs within certain occupations.

#### D. Voc-Tech Schools in LMA

The Fall River LMA contains one vocational technical school: Diman Regional Vocational Technical High School, located in Fall River, Mass.

#### E. Community Colleges in LMA

The Fall River LMA contains one community college: Bristol Community College, located in Fall River, Mass.



TABLE 30 - INDIVIDUALS  
SELECTED WIN ACTIVITY BY CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTRANTS03/31/81 MASSACHUSETTS  
SMSA 2480

TABLE 30

ITEM NO.	CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS	REGISTRANTS	CUMULATIVE, LATE, TOTAL	ON HAND, END OF PERIOD	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT	TAX CREDITS	EMP. REG. OFF. AFDC	AFT. EMP. VOL. NOT OFF. AFDC	NEVER RECIP. AFDC	EXEMPT. RECIP. AFDC	SANCTIONED	OFF. AFDC	OTHER	TOTAL
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
30010	AGE	2289	1891	339	98	247	81	98	1	39	84	2	214	436
30015	15 AND UNDER	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30017	16-17	170	153	11	6	5	6	4	0	1	3	0	11	19
30018	18-19	62	36	9	4	5	4	5	0	2	3	0	16	26
30020	20-21	56	32	22	7	16	6	15	0	2	2	0	7	36
30025	22-24	121	90	37	14	24	5	13	1	5	4	0	14	54
30030	25-29	356	304	56	17	40	18	15	0	4	12	1	22	82
30035	30-34	500	426	74	13	63	15	16	0	6	23	0	37	170
30037	35-39	446	386	67	20	47	13	15	0	7	9	1	38	200
30040	40-44	252	205	29	8	21	7	7	0	6	11	0	28	110
30045	45-54	263	217	33	9	25	7	8	0	4	11	0	28	108
30050	55-64	59	39	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	0	12	436
30055	65 AND OVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
30060	SEX	2289	1891	339	98	247	81	98	1	39	84	2	214	436
30065	MALE	570	416	138	40	100	40	75	0	20	13	2	58	167
30070	FEMALE	1719	1475	201	58	147	41	23	1	19	71	0	156	269
30075	HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	2289	1891	339	98	247	81	98	1	39	84	2	214	436
30080	0-7	315	251	34	15	20	15	12	0	4	18	0	39	73
30085	8-11	1151	937	164	42	123	35	54	1	19	47	2	110	232
30090	12	653	554	106	30	80	25	26	0	13	16	0	54	108
30095	OVER 12	170	149	35	11	24	6	6	0	3	3	0	11	23
30100	RACE/ETHNIC	2289	1891	339	98	247	81	98	1	39	84	2	214	436
30105	WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	2251	1861	335	96	245	79	97	1	39	83	2	208	428
30110	BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	27	22	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	5
30112	HISPANIC	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
30115	AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
30120	ASIAN & PACIFIC ISL.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30125	INA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30127	FAMILY SIZE	2289	1891	339	98	247	81	98	1	39	84	2	214	436
30128	1-2	466	407	73	21	54	15	17	1	7	13	0	33	71
30129	3-4	1421	1158	201	59	145	45	56	0	24	50	1	150	279
30130	5-8	384	311	63	16	48	19	25	0	8	19	1	30	83
30131	9 OR MORE	18	15	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	2
30135	FOOD STAMP WORK REG.	9	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
30140	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	2289	1891	339	98	247	81	98	1	39	84	2	214	436
30145	FULL TIME	268	242	19	4	15	7	5	0	5	4	0	19	33
30150	PART TIME	206	191	23	2	21	3	6	0	6	1	0	23	33
30155	NOT WORKING	1815	1458	297	92	211	71	87	1	28	79	2	184	380
30160	JOB ATTACHMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30165	APPLICANTS FOR AFDC	815	136	41	4	37	2	0	0	24	20	0	16	60
30170	MANDATORY	793	133	40	4	36	2	0	0	24	20	0	16	60
30171	UNEMPLOYED PARENTS	215	26	19	3	16	1	0	0	16	1	0	5	22
30175	VOLUNTARY	25	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30180	RECIPIENTS	2104	1755	301	94	212	79	98	1	-	65	2	198	378

TABLE 30 - INDIVIDUALS

03/31/81 MASSACHUSETTS

SMSA 2480

TABLE 30

## SELECTED WIN ACTIVITY BY CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTRANTS

ITEM NO	CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS	REGISTRANTS		ENTERED EMPLOYMENT		TAX CREDITS		DEREGISTRATIONS											
		C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	OFF	AFDC	OTHER	TOTAL		
		2028	1694	284	84	205	76	98	-	-	54	2	193						
30185	MANDATORY	310	216	98	26	74	33	66	-	-	-	2	21				361		
30186	UNEMPLOYED PARENTS	82	61	17	10	7	3	0	1	-	11	0	5				100		
30190	VOLUNTARY																17		
30195	PREVIOUS WIN REGISTRANT	336	278	67	23	45	21	26	0	5	11	0	24				66		
30196	DEREGISTERED																		
30200	FOLLOWING EMPLOY PLACED	59	43	17	5	12	5	8	0	3	1	0	6				18		
30205	OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT	98	-	-	-	-	34	26	0	1	2	0	1				29		
30210	TOTAL MANDATORY	247	-	-	-	-	28	64	0	1	0	0	4				69		
30215	UNEMPLOYED PARENTS	2207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-		
30220	TOTAL VOLUNTEERS	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-		
30225	SERVICES PROVIDED	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-		
30230	CHILD CARE	14	-	1	0	1	-	0	0	0	4	0	0				4		
30235	HOMEMAKER SERVICES	7	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30240	WIN SAU MEDICAL EXAMINATION	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30245	FAMILY PLANNING	4	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	4	0	0				4		
30250	HOME AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30255	COUNSELING	3	-	1	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30260	HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30265	TRANSPORTATION TO SERVICES	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30270	EMERGENCY INTERVENTION	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30275	REMEDIAL MED/DENTAL	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30280	VOC REHABILITATION	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30285	STATE USE I	1	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30290	STATE USE II	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
30295	FEDERAL USE	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		
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TABLE 31 - INDIVIDUALS  
ENTRANCE TO EMPLOYMENT BY SERVICES RECEIVED

MASSACHUSETTS SMSA 2480

TABLE 31

ITEM NO.	EMPLOYMENT CATEGORIES AND OTHER ITEMS	TOTAL	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	MINORITY	EDUC. LESS THAN 12
			EMP	APPLI- CANTS	EMP AND. NO TRNG COMP	ENTERED EMPLOY	OUT	PSE	SUS- PENSE TO EMPLOY- MENT	IES JOB SEEKING ACTIV.	IES/ GROUP	MANDA- TORY	FEMALE	UNDER 18		
31010	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT	339	41	84	217	12	0	0	0	0	30	322	3	0	0	4
31015	30 DAYS OR MORE	339	41	84	217	12	0	0	0	0	30	322	3	0	0	4
31020	PLACED	98	4	21	73	12	0	0	0	0	0	88	2	0	0	2
31025	OBTAINED EMPLOY- MENT	247	37	65	147	0	0	0	0	0	30	239	1	0	0	2
31030	FULL TIME	273	31	74	170	12	0	0	0	0	28	261	3	0	0	4
31035	PART TIME	68	10	11	47	0	0	0	0	0	2	63	0	0	0	0
31040	LESS THAN 30 DAYS	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
31042	DEREGISTERED FOLLOW- ING EMPLOYMENT	17	4	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0
31045	MANDATORY	322	40	75	209	9	0	0	0	0	27	322	2	0	0	3
31050	UNEMPLOYED PARENTS	116	19	27	71	4	0	0	0	0	17	116	0	0	0	0
31055	VOLUNTARY	17	1	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
31060	MALE	138	21	32	86	4	0	0	0	0	18	137	0	0	0	1
31065	FEMALE	201	20	52	131	8	0	0	0	0	12	185	3	0	0	3
31070	AGE	339	41	84	217	12	0	0	0	0	30	322	3	0	0	4
31072	15 AND UNDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31075	16-17	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
31079	18-20	17	3	2	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
31080	21-44	277	31	76	173	10	0	0	0	0	27	261	3	0	0	3
31085	45 AND OVER	34	5	6	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	33	0	0	0	0
31090	HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	339	41	84	217	12	0	0	0	0	30	322	3	0	0	4
31095	0-7	34	5	4	25	1	0	0	0	0	2	34	0	0	0	0
31100	8-11	164	18	44	102	6	0	0	0	0	16	157	3	0	0	4
31105	12	106	12	30	66	4	0	0	0	0	10	101	0	0	0	0
31110	OVER 12	35	6	6	24	1	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	0	0
31111	FAMILY SIZE	339	41	84	217	12	0	0	0	0	30	322	3	0	0	4
31112	1-2	73	11	23	42	2	0	0	0	0	9	67	1	0	0	1
31113	3-4	201	21	52	128	9	0	0	0	0	18	191	2	0	0	3
31114	5-8	63	9	9	45	1	0	0	0	0	3	62	0	0	0	0
31115	9 OR MORE	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31117	UNDER \$3.10	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
31120	\$3.10 - \$3.34	99	11	15	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	1	0	0	2
31125	\$3.35 - \$3.49	56	3	20	33	0	0	0	0	0	15	55	1	0	0	1
31130	\$3.50 - \$3.99	79	3	27	49	8	0	0	0	0	4	72	0	0	0	0
31135	\$4.00 - \$4.49	44	6	12	26	2	0	0	0	0	4	39	0	0	0	0
31140	\$4.50 AND OVER	69	17	14	38	2	0	0	0	0	7	69	1	0	0	1
31145	COMPONENTS ENTERED	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
31150	IES	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
31155	IES/GROUP JOB SEEKING ACTIVITY	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
31160	INSTITUTIONAL	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
31165	WORK EXPERIENCE	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0



TABLE 31 - INDIVIDUALS  
ENTRANCE TO EMPLOYMENT BY SERVICES RECEIVED

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MASSACHUSETTS

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TABLE 31

ITEM NO	EMPLOYMENT CATEGORIES, AND OTHER ITEMS	TOTAL	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT FROM:										MANDA- TORY			MINORITY			EDUC. LESS THAN 12
			EMP APPLI- CANTS	EMP AND NO TRNG COMP	ENTERED EMPLOY- MENT	NO COMP PARTI- TION	F	E	D	C	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
31170	SUSPENSE TO TRAINING	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
31175	OJT	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
31180	PSE	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
31185	SUSPENSE TO EMPLOYMENT	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
31186	CETA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31190	POTENTIAL FOLLOW- THROUGH CONTACTS	310	38	69	206	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	295	2	0	0	3
31195	ACTUAL FOLLOW- THROUGH CONTACTS	288	35	57	199	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	274	2	0	0	3
31200	EMPLOYED FURTHER SERVICES	26	4	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
31201	EMPLOYED NO FURTHER SERVICES	243	29	52	164	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	230	2	0	3	3
31202	RETENTION RATE	86.8	86.8	78.3	89.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	86.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
31205	NO CONTACT WITHIN 90 DAYS	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31210	SERVICES PROVIDED	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
31215	CHILD CARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31220	HOMEMAKER SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31225	WIN SAU MEDICAL EXAMINATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31230	FAMILY PLANNING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31235	HOME AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31240	COUNSELING	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
31245	HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31250	TRANSPORTATION TO SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31255	EMERGENCY INTERVENTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31260	REMEDIAL MED/DENTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31265	VOC REHABILITATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31270	STATE USE I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31275	STATE USE II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31280	FEDERAL USE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 32  
WIN REGISTRANT STATUS

03/31/81

MASSACHUSETTS

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TABLE 32

ITEM NO	WIN REGISTRANT STATUS	CUMULATIVE TOTAL				ON HAND END OF PERIOD				FAMILY SIZE				
		C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
32010	REGISTRANTS	2284	120	706	694	670	26	1891	1827	64	466	1417	383	18
32015	APPLICANTS FOR AFDC	810	115	675	664	643	23	136	133	3	196	425	180	9
32020	RECIPIENT	2104	120	660	654	630	24	1755	1694	61	433	1303	351	17
32025	WORKING REGISTRANTS	667	42	393	375	359	16	498	473	25	147	424	94	2
32030	JOB EXPECTED TO LAST 30 DAYS													
32031	OR MORE	363	32	284	273	261	12	225	210	15	77	219	65	2
32035	EMPLOYED PART-TIME	286	16	157	153	147	6	244	237	7	89	162	35	0
32040	COMPONENTS	284	37	181	169	155	14	152	136	16	51	186	45	2
32045	INTENSIVE EMPLOY- ABILITY SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32045	IES/GROUP JOB													
32050	SEEKING ACTIVITY INSTITUTIONAL	59	25	62	59	56	3	24	23	1	12	36	11	0
32055	TRAINING	35	1	25	25	22	3	14	13	1	8	23	4	0
32060	OUT	36	1	13	13	11	2	17	14	3	8	21	7	0
32065	WORK EXPERIENCE	22	1	17	17	16	1	5	4	1	4	17	1	0
32070	PUBLIC SERVICE													
32070	EMPLOYMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32070	SUSPENSE TO EMPLOYMENT	58	1	23	23	20	3	43	37	6	13	38	5	2
32071	CETA	16	0	15	15	13	2	16	14	2	6	9	1	0
32075	SUSPENSE TO TRAINING	91	8	41	39	36	3	49	45	4	11	63	17	0
32076	CETA	26	2	25	25	23	2	26	24	2	4	19	3	0
32077	OTHER WIN NON-COMPONENT ACTIVITY	669	93	431	407	385	22	272	267	5	158	379	127	5
32080	UNASSIGNED RECIPIENT	828	36	229	223	220	3	590	580	10	133	528	154	13
32081	OVER 12 MONTHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
32085	NOTICE OF INTENDED DEREGISTRATION	3	2	3	3	3	0	-	-	-	1	1	1	0
32090	HEARING REQUESTED	1	0	1	1	1	0	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
32100	APPRAISAL INTERVIEWS	670	105	697	670	651	19	-	-	-	168	337	157	8
32105	CERTIFICATION INITIATED- SERVICES REQUIRED FROM: SAU AND EMPLOYMENT													
32105	AND TRAINING	78	4	78	78	77	1	-	-	-	17	43	17	1
32110	SAU SERVICES ONLY	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
32115	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ONLY	421	79	434	421	404	17	-	-	-	97	205	113	6
32120	NO SERVICES	94	9	95	94	91	3	-	-	-	24	58	12	0
32125	CERTIFICATION NOT INIT- NEC. SERV. NOT AVAILABLE SAU AND EMPLOYMENT													
32125	AND TRAINING	1	0	1	1	1	0	-	-	-	1	0	0	0

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ITEM NO	WIN REGISTRANT STATUS	CUMULATIVE	ENTERED DURING	ON HAND END OF PERIOD												FAMILY SIZE			
				LATIVE	CLOSING MONTH	CURRENT	TRANS-ACTIONS	INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	MANDA-TORY	VOLUN-TARY	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 OR MORE				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O					
32130	SAU SERVICES ONLY	24	5	24	24	24	0					6	12	5					
32135	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ONLY	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0					
32140	OTHER APPRAISAL	65	8	65	65	65	0				26	28	11						
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### STARTING WAGE BY CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN REGISTRANTS

ITEM NO.	CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	STARTING WAGE															
			UNDER \$3.10	\$3.10 - \$3.34	\$3.35 - \$3.49	\$3.50 - \$3.99	\$4.00 - \$4.49	\$4.50 - \$4.99	\$5.00 - \$5.49	\$5.50 - \$5.99	\$6.00 & OVER	AVERAGE	OTHER					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N					
TRANSACTIONS																		
33010	AGE	354	3	99	58	80	44	27	19	6	18	3.93	0					
33015	15 AND UNDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0					
33017	16-17	11	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.30	0					
33018	18-19	9	0	4	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	3.57	0					
33020	20-21	26	0	2	6	6	4	4	1	0	2	4.08	0					
33025	22-24	40	0	14	5	6	4	6	2	1	2	3.90	0					
33030	25-29	58	1	17	5	12	8	6	5	0	4	3.94	0					
33035	30-34	78	0	22	12	21	8	8	3	2	2	3.80	0					
33037	35-39	68	1	18	10	19	8	1	4	1	6	4.32	0					
33040	40-44	29	0	7	4	6	5	2	2	1	1	4.06	0					
33045	45-54	34	1	11	8	6	6	0	1	0	1	3.56	0					
33050	55-64	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	0					
33055	65 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0					
33060	SEX	354	3	99	58	80	44	27	19	6	18	3.93	0					
33065	MALE	145	0	24	23	26	17	20	14	4	17	4.42	0					
33070	FEMALE	209	3	75	35	54	27	7	5	2	1	3.59	0					
33075	RACE/ETHNIC	354	3	99	58	80	44	27	19	6	18	3.93	0					
33080	WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	350	3	97	57	80	44	26	19	6	18	3.93	0					
33085	BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.62	0					
33090	HISPANIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0					
33095	AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0					
33100	ASIAN & PACIFIC ISL.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.35	0					
33105	INA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0					
33110	MANDATORY	336	3	94	57	73	39	27	19	6	18	3.95	0					
33115	UNEMPLOYED PARENTS	122	0	16	15	23	16	19	12	4	17	4.58	0					
33120	VOLUNTARY	18	0	5	1	7	5	0	0	0	0	3.61	0					
33125	PLACED	101	1	40	14	23	11	5	2	3	2	3.63	0					
33130	OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT	253	2	59	44	57	33	22	17	3	16	4.05	0					
33131	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT & REC'D TAX CREDIT	148	2	36	25	22	14	17	6	0	6	3.77	20					
33135	POTENTIAL FOLLOW-THROUGH CONTACTS	322	3	99	41	74	41	26	17	6	15	3.90	0					
33140	ACTUAL FOLLOW-THROUGH CONTACTS	300	3	100	33	71	39	22	14	6	12	3.87	0					
33145	EMPLOYED NO FURTHER SERVICES	248	3	73	21	66	35	19	14	6	11	3.96	0					
33146	EMPLOYED FURTHER SERVICES	26	0	16	4	0	3	2	0	0	1	3.51	0					
33147	NO CONTACT WITHIN 90 DAYS	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.05	0					
33149	RETENTION RATE	85.1	100.0	89.9	61.0	89.2	92.7	80.8	82.4	100.0	80.0	-	0.0					
33150	INDIVIDUALS	339	3	99	56	79	44	26	19	6	18	3.93	0					
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A P P E N D I X



TABLE B07			03/31/81			MASSACHUSETTS			SMSA 2480			TABLE B07		
JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND HOURLY WAGE RATE														
ITEM NO	ITEM		TOTAL	UNDER \$3.10	\$3.10 - \$3.34	\$3.35 - \$3.49	\$3.50 - \$3.99	\$4.00 - \$4.49	\$4.50 - \$4.99	\$5.00 - \$5.49	\$5.50 - \$5.99	\$6.00 & AVERAGE	OTHER*	
			NONAG									OVER		
			AND AG											
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
OPENINGS RECEIVED														
B07010	TOTAL	1413	3	398	217	336	219	60	69	13	41	3.82	57	
B07015	0-1	73	1	3	3	20	14	3	7	4	14	4.93	4	
B07020	20-24	322	0	31	46	114	87	31	6	0	3	4.05	4	
B07025	25-29	124	0	77	30	5	2	1	2	0	3	3.34	4	
B07030	30	15	0	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.24	1	
B07035	31-39	232	1	71	49	66	21	2	13	2	1	3.55	6	
B07040	4	22	0	2	1	11	2	5	0	0	1	4.20	0	
B07045	5	45	0	5	1	20	9	3	4	1	1	3.98	1	
B07050	6	87	1	20	12	6	23	2	11	2	4	4.07	6	
B07055	7	252	0	58	42	72	46	1	8	0	3	3.70	22	
B07060	8	60	0	4	4	5	7	8	16	4	11	4.87	1	
B07065	90-91	108	0	95	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	3.17	1	
B07070	92	68	0	25	19	12	5	2	1	0	0	3.42	4	
B07075	93-97	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4.47	3	
OPENINGS FILLED														
B07085	TOTAL	1014	7	354	152	220	157	39	38	9	15	3.69	23	
B07090	0-1	33	0	1	3	14	7	1	2	2	3	4.22	0	
B07095	20-24	221	0	31	40	60	71	12	4	0	2	3.98	1	
B07100	25-29	99	0	75	17	4	2	1	0	0	0	3.20	0	
B07105	30	10	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.17	1	
B07110	31-39	160	6	46	32	43	17	3	7	1	0	3.52	5	
B07115	4	13	0	2	1	2	2	5	0	0	1	4.61	0	
B07120	5	45	0	5	2	21	9	3	4	1	0	3.92	0	
B07125	6	58	1	18	8	2	12	2	5	2	2	3.92	6	
B07130	7	167	0	54	26	54	23	1	1	0	2	3.60	6	
B07135	8	43	0	3	3	3	6	7	13	3	5	4.70	0	
B07140	90-91	105	0	94	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	3.17	1	
B07145	92	58	0	18	17	12	5	2	1	0	0	3.46	3	
B07150	93-97	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4.47	0	
1 OTHER INCLUDES WAGES NOT PAID ON A TIME BASIS.														
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TABLE 10 - ALL JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY  
 MASSACHUSETTS 03/31/81 SMSA 2480

OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION																
ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS	TOTAL	AGR FOR & FISH	MINING	CONSTR	MFG	TRANSP & UTIL	WHS & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INS & REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRATION	GOVT				
OPENINGS RECEIVED																
10010	TOTAL	1413	17	0	22	630	8	274	34	240	188	198				
10015	0-1 PROF TECH MGR	73	0	0	0	15	1	12	3	18	24	26				
10020	20-24 CLERICAL	322	0	0	2	71	1	43	26	68	111	113				
10025	25-29 SALES	124	0	0	2	8	0	99	4	10	1	3				
10030	30 DOMESTIC	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0				
10035	31-39 OTHER SERVICES	232	0	0	1	34	0	64	0	89	44	47				
10040	4 FARM F & F	22	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2				
10045	5 PROCESSING	45	0	0	0	43	0	1	0	1	0	0				
10050	6 MACHINE TRADES	87	0	0	0	69	0	9	0	9	0	2				
10055	7 BENCH WORK	252	1	0	0	223	0	27	0	1	0	0				
10060	8 STRUCTURAL	60	0	0	10	23	1	6	0	10	4	3				
10065	90-91 MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	108	0	0	0	91	5	4	0	7	1	1				
10070	92 PKO MTRL HNDL	68	0	0	1	53	0	8	0	6	0	0				
10075	93-97 OTHER	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1				
OPENINGS FILLED																
10085	TOTAL	1014	8	0	15	472	7	214	15	155	128	131				
10090	0-1 PROF TECH MGR	33	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7	12	14				
10095	20-24 CLERICAL	221	0	0	0	54	1	37	15	57	57	59				
10100	25-29 SALES	99	0	0	1	7	0	83	0	7	1	1				
10105	30 DOMESTIC	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0				
10110	31-39 OTHER SERVICES	160	0	0	0	21	0	50	0	49	40	38				
10115	4 FARM F & F	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2				
10120	5 PROCESSING	45	0	0	0	43	0	1	0	1	0	0				
10125	6 MACHINE TRADES	58	0	0	0	46	0	7	0	5	0	2				
10130	7 BENCH WORK	167	0	0	0	140	0	15	0	0	12	12				
10135	8 STRUCTURAL	43	0	0	13	16	1	5	0	5	3	2				
10140	90-91 MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP	105	0	0	0	91	5	2	0	6	1	1				
10145	92 PKO MTRL HNDL	58	0	0	1	47	0	6	0	5	-1	-1				
10150	93-97 OTHER	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1				
FILL RATE																
0160	TOTAL	71.8	47.1	0.0	68.2	74.9	87.5	78.1	44.1	64.6	68.1	66.2				
0165	0-1 PROF TECH MGR	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0	58.3	0.0	38.9	50.0	53.8				
0170	20-24 CLERICAL	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	100.0	86.0	57.7	83.8	51.4	52.2				
0175	25-29 SALES	79.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	87.5	0.0	83.8	0.0	70.0	100.0	33.3				
0180	30 DOMESTIC	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0				
0185	31-39 OTHER SERVICES	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.8	0.0	78.1	0.0	55.1	90.9	80.9				

MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE  
 FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/81 PAGE 001



03/31/81 MASSACHUSETTS  
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

## TABLE 96

## ACTIVE FILE

## NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS

ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CODE	TOTAL	REGIS- TERED	APPS	ACTIVE	ANYTIME	THIS FY.	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	AGE GROUPS	MINOR- ITY	ECONOM- ICALLY RE- DISAD- VANT- AGED	J	K	L	M	N	0
96	TOTAL	8296	4261	2300	407	827	729	57	2321	1396	291	1006	118	42					
96	0-1	654	323	143	58	16	54	5	125	73	16	33	7						
96	000-169	412	204	103	37	12	35	3	94	44	12	18	4						
96	180-199	242	119	40	21	4	19	2	31	29	4	15	3						
96	2	1712	852	702	49	164	108	13	468	446	55	320	25						
96	200-249	1365	715	622	30	134	82	12	404	322	49	221	18						
96	250-299	347	137	80	19	30	26	1	64	124	6	99	7						
96	3	1195	676	493	40	130	115	15	507	247	15	170	16						
96	300-309	51	35	34	0	2	13	2	32	15	0	10	0						
96	310-319	437	254	180	15	52	41	6	190	75	1	65	8						
96	320-389	707	387	279	25	76	61	7	285	157	14	95	8						
96	4	147	110	3	7	17	46	1	31	6	0	5	1						
96	400-429	130	99	3	4	13	44	1	26	6	0	0	1						
96	440-449	15	9	0	3	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	0						
96	450-461	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0						
96	5	216	118	42	10	18	23	1	49	45	14	45	0						
96	6	561	291	63	43	47	41	1	118	87	30	58	16						
96	7	1001	533	428	22	55	142	6	344	251	44	167	42						
96	8	889	437	17	91	38	62	3	136	59	8	42	9						
96	800-859	367	182	13	44	36	17	2	54	25	4	15	5						
96	860-899	522	255	4	47	52	45	1	82	34	4	27	4						
96	9	1850	873	373	86	287	131	11	502	181	109	165	2						
96	900-919	249	123	11	38	12	21	1	53	108	94	105	0						
96	920-929	1558	725	355	40	269	106	10	442	68	12	58	2						
96	930-979	43	25	7	8	6	4	0	7	5	3	2	0						
96	X-ENTRY TOTAL	13	7	6	0	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	0						
96	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
96	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0						
96	9	7	5	4	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0						

SMSA 2480

MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE  
FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/81

PAGE 001



ITEM NO	OCCUPATIONAL CODE	ACTIVE FILE										NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS									
		TOTAL	REGIS-TERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	AGE GROUPS	MINOR-ITY	ECONOM-ICALLY DISAD-VANT-AGED	TOTAL	RECEIVED	OPENING	REC'D	OPENING	UNFILLED	OPEN	30 DAYS	OR MORE			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
26	TOTAL	247718	122373	64931	18045	19153	21077	19331	61351	61560	20247	38760	20580	15403							
26	0-1	35517	15816	7051	3062	523	3147	1123	3930	10995	4178	7488	2470	1799							
26	000-169	24362	10425	6133	2268	337	2010	747	2669	9715	3659	7151	1943	1520							
26	180-199	11155	5191	1918	1394	186	1137	376	1261	1280	519	337	527	1270							
26	2	59533	26252	20337	2209	4328	4375	2916	12466	18819	5655	11399	4186	2822							
26	200-249	45189	21180	17706	1385	3363	3376	2644	10747	13132	4901	7631	3182	2070							
26	250-299	14344	5072	2631	824	965	999	272	1719	5687	754	3768	1004	752							
26	3	39065	20918	14409	1928	3913	3658	3842	13924	11827	3133	7694	4134	2930							
26	300-309	3560	2306	2226	13	353	583	819	2014	1091	103	740	355	292							
26	310-319	16238	8325	5563	694	1812	1234	758	5090	5132	634	3659	1269	778							
26	320-389	19267	10287	6620	1221	1748	1841	2265	6820	5604	2396	3295	2510	1860							
26	4	3997	2118	336	248	763	258	383	789	1723	1223	293	1434	965							
26	400-429	3490	1863	325	189	703	234	369	677	1560	1107	194	1378	950							
26	440-449	231	135	2	38	22	18	7	64	12	0	6	1	0							
26	450-461	276	120	9	21	38	6	7	48	151	116	93	55	15							
26	5	5392	2549	817	453	371	480	423	1001	1266	518	863	222	160							
26	6	17043	8020	2039	1886	1163	1204	1175	3147	3201	1212	1947	773	478							
26	7	15718	8285	5628	776	1012	1760	1594	4248	3518	1445	2007	905	647							
26	8	21960	10719	528	3304	1899	1457	936	3319	3153	651	1716	923	603							
26	800-859	8955	4253	3541	1444	661	586	422	1296	1388	412	650	430	265							
26	860-899	13005	6466	1741	1860	1238	871	614	2023	1765	239	1066	493	338							
26	9	34566	16391	51241	2980	4326	2213	2687	7439	6896	2148	5130	2295	1772							
26	900-919	9194	4496	525	1484	614	630	348	1681	1057	726	1276	1128	927							
26	920-929	23856	11157	4350	1318	3671	1466	2274	5494	4790	1344	3688	1115	810							
26	930-979	1516	738	249	178	141	117	65	264	249	78	166	52	35							
26	X-ENTRY TOTAL	392	275	2241	7	36	40	120	269	0	0	0	0	0							
26	0-1	19	16	10	4	1	3	1	15	0	0	0	0	0							
26	2	77	55	52	0	10	10	21	53	0	0	0	0	0							
26	3	43	28	25	1	2	4	5	28	0	0	0	0	0							
26	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0							
26	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0							
26	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0							
26	7	6	4	41	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0							
26	8	12	6	1	1	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0							
26	9	229	161	132	1	18	22	90	159	0	0	0	0	0							

TABLE 7--TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY

MASSACHUSETTS										PAGE 1	
TOTAL MARCH 1981											
STATE JOB BANK											
MASSACHUSETTS											
BOSTON											
FALL RIVER											
FITCHB/LEOMIN											
LAWREN/HAVRHL											
LOWELL											
NEW BEDFORD											
PITTSFIELD											
SPNG/CHC/HOLY											
WORCESTER											
BALANCE-STATE											
TOTAL											
OPENINGS AVAILABLE											
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Table 22

Job Bank Openings  
by Occupational Category  
March 1981

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg Leominster	Lawrence Haverhill*	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield Chicopee Holyoke	Worcester	Balance of State
TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS	7,510	2,514	157	222	550	290	250	158	680	802	2,083
<u>Professional, Technical, Managerial</u>	992	457	8	7	43	38	32	25	150	103	146
Architect & Engineering	220	63	--	2	3	22	7	4	29	9	27
Math. & Physical Sciences	65	34	1	--	2	7	1	--	4	--	15
Life & Social Sciences	30	14	1	1	1	1	--	2	6	4	1
Medicine & Health	148	41	1	--	1	3	2	3	54	11	33
Education	44	18	--	1	12	--	1	--	18	2	4
Museum, Library	13	5	--	--	--	--	6	--	1	--	1
Law, Jurisprudence	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Writing	10	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	2
Art	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	1
Entertainment	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Administrative Spec.	121	63	--	--	14	4	7	3	7	18	11
Managers	266	164	4	1	11	1	5	11	18	15	45
Miscellaneous, Prof., Tech., Mgr.	62	10	--	2	4	--	2	2	7	34	5
<u>Clerical Sales</u>	2,131	938	34	29	123	53	35	17	81	249	629
Stenography, Typing & Related	699	417	9	8	43	27	11	4	35	39	122
Computing Acc't, Recor.	440	240	11	12	18	4	12	5	24	31	87
Prod. & Stock Clerk	129	36	--	4	35	8	2	--	2	15	48
Information Distr.	81	47	6	1	4	--	2	2	3	4	11
Misc. Clerical	49	25	--	2	2	--	--	--	3	9	6
Salespersons Services	29	3	2	2	1	--	--	2	5	4	19
Miscellaneous Sales	704	82	6	--	20	11	8	4	9	147	336

Table 22  
Job Bank Openings  
by Occupational Category  
March 1981  
(continued)

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg	Lawrence	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield	Worcester	Balance of State
									Chicopee		
Service	1,399	320	16	22	68	60	27	20	200	166	492
Domestic Service	84	57	--	--	5	8	0	13	4	7	16
Food & Beverage Preparation	273	98	2	6	21	--	6	--	18	19	99
Protective Services	442	59	9	6	8	44	9	--	51	80	133
Building & Related	129	46	1	--	14	6	10	1	11	22	21
Other Service Occupations	471	60	4	10	20	2	--	6	116	31	223
Farming, Fishing, Forestry	209	38	5	--	2	--	11	0	45	26	69
Plant Farming	104	36	5	--	2	--	11	--	22	--	29
Animal Farming	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Forestry	100	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	25	38
Processing	246	33	18	47	20	1	9	4	30	17	67
Ore Refining, Foundry	22	--	3	--	1	--	--	2	2	2	11
Food, Tobacco	32	10	--	3	1	--	--	2	2	1	11
Paper	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics	141	11	14	39	7	--	3	--	24	12	27
Stone, Clay, Glass	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Leather & Textiles	23	2	--	5	10	--	6	--	2	1	3
Processing Occupations NEC	24	10	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	13

Table 22  
Job Bank Openings  
by Occupational Category  
March 1981  
(continued)

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg	Lawrence	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield	Worcester	Balance of State
				Leominster	Haverhill*				Chicopee		
									Holyoke		
Machine Trades	602	138	17	34	67	24	34	31	41	69	184
Metal Machining	149	46	8	4	7	4	3	2	20	23	35
Metal Working NEC	80	19	--	--	24	3	--	--	1	11	36
Mechanics & Repair	150	43	3	6	8	14	9	4	9	18	41
Printing & Paperworking	33	4	--	--	9	--	2	7	7	3	5
Wood Machining	54	17	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	2	33
Textiles	51	3	6	7	6	--	20	1	--	9	3
Machine Trades NEC	85	6	--	17	11	3	--	15	4	3	31
Benchmark	702	158	45	27	72	47	66	36	63	60	176
Metal Products	131	64	--	4	1	--	6	--	3	7	47
Scientific & Electrical Equipment	242	45	--	1	24	33	54	25	31	6	39
Plastics, Synthetic Rubber	10	2	--	2	4	--	--	1	--	--	2
Stone & Wood Products	20	4	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	12
Textile, Leather	249	40	45	12	34	8	5	9	24	40	55
Benchmark Occupations	50	5	--	8	11	6	1	--	5	7	23
Structural	605	241	10	17	42	34	15	17	38	50	157
Metal Fabrication	125	77	3	5	12	13	1	2	4	2	16
Welders	69	23	--	--	9	--	--	0	10	2	29
Electrical	76	34	1	1	4	4	3	1	12	6	13

Table 22  
Job Bank Openings  
by Occupational Category  
March 1981  
(continued)

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg	Lawrence	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield	Worcester	Balance of State
				Leominster	Haverhill*				Chicopee		
Structural (continued)											
Painting	33	10	1	--	5	8	2	4	1	3	2
Excavating, Grading etc.	25	20	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	2
Construction NEC	243	72	4	11	9	6	5	8	8	30	84
Structural Occupations NEC	34	5	1	--	3	2	4	1	3	7	11
Miscellaneous	624	191	4	39	113	33	21	8	32	102	163
Motor Freight Occupations	76	32	--	7	13	1	1	2	--	14	13
Transportation Occupations	70	30	--	--	--	--	10	2	1	3	24
Packing, Material Handling	439	126	4	30	99	30	8	3	20	82	111
Production Distribution of Utilities	14	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	7	1	2
Graphic Art Work	20	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	4	2	11
Other	5	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	2

\* Lawrence/Haverhill data for February

Source: Job Bank - March 1981

NEC: Not elsewhere classified

Table 23  
Average Pay by Occupational Category  
Massachusetts Job Banks  
March 1981

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg Leominster	Lawrence Haverhill 1/	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield		Balance of State
									Chicopee Holyoke	Worcester	
TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS	\$ 9,576	\$ 10,413	\$ 8,347	\$ 8,896	\$ 9,378	\$ 10,068	\$ 8,842	\$ 9,520	\$ 10,209	\$ 8,826	\$ 8,896
Prof., Tech., Managerial 2/	14,844	16,286	15,149	13,029	12,807	18,307	11,292	11,627	14,099	11,826	13,711
Architect & Engineering	18,729	20,294	--	16,200	13,440	18,075	13,294	19,500	18,008	17,843	15,737
Math. & Physical Sciences	19,112	20,256	16,000	--	17,304	23,563	10,400	--	18,269	--	16,960
Life & Social Sciences	13,078	15,057	13,165	10,600	10,500	9,000	--	9,758	12,850	9,416	14,500
Medicine & Health	12,749	12,983	10,400	--	10,000	12,827	11,660	12,480	13,171	12,209	12,086
Education	12,549	12,860	--	9,000	11,100	--	9,500	--	12,123	9,640	16,169
Museum, Library	9,752	11,494	--	--	--	--	7,800	--	10,625	--	11,078
Law Jurisprudence	15,103	15,804	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000	--
Writing	14,346	18,152	7,662	--	--	--	--	--	10,400	--	12,200
Art	11,000	--	--	--	16,916	--	--	--	13,000	--	--
Entertainment	12,480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000	--	--
Admin. Spec.	14,087	15,398	--	--	12,980	--	10,610	11,573	13,712	12,940	14,202
Managers	14,293	15,053	18,492	11,700	13,099	--	14,140	10,831	14,271	13,266	12,451
Misc., Prof., Tech.,	9,662	12,375	--	13,750	13,966	--	10,000	8,800	11,763	7,679	13,348
Clerical Sales 2/	8,211	8,544	7,819	8,215	8,713	8,433	8,032	8,459	8,774	7,798	7,774
Steno., Typing & Related	8,634	8,721	8,138	7,852	9,082	8,975	7,940	8,751	8,378	8,109	8,742
Computing Acc't., Recor.	8,169	8,255	7,592	8,508	9,328	8,294	8,080	8,216	8,138	7,846	8,013
Prod. & Stock Clerk	8,430	9,104	--	8,320	8,109	8,832	12,640	--	7,984	8,525	7,540
Information Distr.	8,430	8,800	7,696	7,800	7,722	--	7,124	6,968	7,281	10,184	7,667
Miscellaneous Clerical	8,920	8,726	--	8,108	8,060	7,973	--	--	8,533	8,706	11,272
Salespersons Services	12,778	18,867	10,400	--	15,600	--	--	--	10,400	--	12,682
Miscellaneous Sales	7,549	8,143	7,072	8,020	8,343	7,233	7,163	8,963	11,856	7,518	7,089



Table 23  
Average Pay by Occupational Category  
Massachusetts Job Banks  
March 1981  
(continued)

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg Leominster	Lawrence Haverhill 1/	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield Chicopee Holyoke	Worcester	Balance of State
<u>Service 3/</u>	\$ 3.94	\$ 3.94	\$ 3.42	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.55	\$ 4.32	\$3.43	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.00	\$3.91
Domestic	3.49	3.50	--	--	3.50	--	--	--	3.35	3.50	3.48
Food & Beverage Preparation	4.05	4.07	3.35	3.35	3.88	3.04	5.35	3.35	4.19	3.84	4.16
Protective Services	3.95	3.92	3.37	3.48	4.05	3.49	4.41	--	4.31	4.12	3.83
Building & Related Prods.	3.91	4.15	3.75	--	4.18	3.54	3.81	4.12	3.86	3.74	3.84
Other Service Occupations	3.95	4.00	3.48	3.35	3.66	3.75	3.43	3.47	4.07	4.05	3.91
<u>Farming, Fishing, Forestry 3/</u>	4.13	4.39	3.50	--	4.50	--	4.33	--	4.04	3.40	4.02
Plant Farming	3.92	4.37	3.50	--	4.50	--	4.33	--	3.59	--	3.54
Animal Farming	3.95	4.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.40	4.18
Forestry	4.43	5.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.46	--	4.37
<u>Processing 3/</u>	4.24	4.12	3.80	4.00	4.36	5.00	4.75	3.43	5.44	4.47	3.95
Ore Refining, Foundry	4.07	--	4.00	--	3.50	--	--	3.50	5.43	4.00	3.81
Food, Tobacco	3.96	3.91	--	4.67	4.00	5.00	--	3.35	4.18	3.75	3.88
Paper	3.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.50	--
Chem., Plastic, Synthetic	4.37	3.95	--	3.95	5.27	--	3.75	--	5.65	4.75	4.11
Stone, Clay, Glass	4.21	--	3.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.00
Leather & Textiles	4.30	4.50	4.64	4.00	3.87	--	5.25	--	4.20	3.75	3.55
Processing Occup. NEC	4.11	4.45	--	--	4.00	--	--	--	--	--	3.85
<u>Machine Trades 3/</u>	5.05	5.70	4.04	4.02	4.60	5.34	5.00	5.18	5.32	4.86	4.88
Metal Machining	5.73	6.12	4.30	5.30	6.36	5.63	6.75	5.20	5.62	5.21	5.94
Metal Working NEC	4.49	4.39	--	--	4.15	4.42	--	--	3.80	4.43	4.55
Mechanics & Repair	5.41	5.48	4.33	5.19	6.08	5.64	4.67	4.69	4.93	4.83	5.92

Table 23

Average Pay by Occupational Category  
Massachusetts Job Banks  
March 1981

(continued)

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg Leominster	Lawrence Haverhill 1/	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield		Worcester	Balance of State
									Chicopee	Holyoke		
Printing & Paperworking	\$ 4.51	\$ 5.25	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.35	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.91	\$ 3.86	\$ --	3.90
Wood Machining	5.07	7.32	--	--	3.75	--	--	4.50	--	4.25	--	4.00
Textiles	4.34	3.40	3.55	3.35	4.25	4.88	4.89	3.50	--	4.83	--	3.78
Machine Trades NEC	4.37	5.02	--	3.51	4.19	--	--	5.76	5.85	5.54	--	3.88
<u>Benchmark 3/</u>												
Scientific & Elect. Equipment	3.97	4.50	--	6.00	3.89	3.82	3.42	4.35	3.48	3.44	--	4.50
Stone & Wood Products	3.68	4.25	--	3.75	3.35	--	--	3.50	--	--	--	3.50
Textile, Leather	3.67	3.76	3.79	3.43	4.19	3.98	4.25	3.47	3.41	3.60	--	3.66
Metal Products	3.59	3.40	--	3.55	6.00	--	3.42	--	3.57	3.61	--	3.86
Other Benchmark Occupations	4.71	4.70	--	3.73	4.02	4.92	4.00	3.50	4.00	4.03	--	3.68
<u>Structural 3/</u>												
Metal Fabrication	5.45	5.81	4.95	4.93	6.62	5.60	4.52	5.24	6.31	4.66	--	5.11
Welders	5.77	5.86	4.99	4.27	7.60	6.42	5.76	4.00	7.87	5.00	--	5.09
Electrical	5.58	5.78	--	--	6.25	--	--	--	6.30	5.00	--	5.13
Painting	5.71	6.18	5.00	3.50	6.93	4.56	6.08	8.18	5.26	5.77	--	5.20
Excavating, Grading etc.	5.78	7.27	7.00	--	4.35	4.88	4.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	--	5.00
Construction NEC	5.00	4.50	--	--	--	6.00	--	7.00	--	--	--	7.00
Structural Occupations NEC	5.31	5.82	4.75	5.36	7.33	5.78	4.05	5.05	7.59	4.33	--	5.16
	4.37	4.77	3.50	--	5.00	4.50	3.90	5.50	5.46	3.96	--	4.28

Table 23

Average Pay by Occupational Category  
Massachusetts Job Banks  
March 1981

(continued)

	State	Boston	Fall River	Fitchburg Leominster	Lawrence Haverhill 1/	Lowell	New Bedford	Pittsfield	Springfield		Worcester	Balance of State
									Chicopee	Holyoke		
Miscellaneous 3/	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.96	\$ 4.06	\$ 4.19	\$ 3.73	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.47	
Motor Freight	4.78	5.06	--	3.96	4.04	5.75	3.35	3.75	--	4.57	5.48	
Transportation Occup. NEC	4.41	4.21	--	--	--	--	3.73	3.35	--	3.65	5.18	
Packaging, Materials Handling	4.00	3.87	3.45	3.68	4.07	4.15	3.71	5.08	4.16	4.01	4.16	
Prod. Distrib. of Utilities	7.11	8.34	--	8.17	--	--	--	5.62	7.78	5.79	4.50	
Graphic Art Work	4.27	5.06	--	--	4.00	--	4.38	--	4.01	4.68	4.14	
Other	5.75	--	--	--	--	4.00	3.75	--	--	--	8.50	

1/ Lawrence/Haverhill data for February

2/ Average yearly salary

3/ Average Hourly pay

Source: Job Bank - March 1981

NEC: Not elsewhere classified









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